The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,181 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
Gwalior	2733	600	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
Indus	2461	900	W. R. Breese	10th ,,
Hydaspes	2084	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
Rome	6043	1900	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
Assam	2736	500	C. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
Shannon	4145	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
Assam	2038	501	S. F. Cole	14th ,,
Cathay	2983	900	T. Fairclough	21st ,,
Lombardy	2720	550	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
MALWA	3950	600 A.W. Adamson	3rd	Oct.
KOSETTA	3502	700 G. W. Brady	17th	,,
MASSILIA	4911	1000 S. D. Shallard	31st	,,
SUTLEJ	4194	800 A. H. Johnson	14th	Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 28th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO				
TINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday, 1st Oct.	
MANILA	3,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
HINA			on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 12 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Viâ Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ CANAL.*

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE	G. F. Verona	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Smrikarac	4,102	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Donich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.
TITANIA	G. Donich	4,000	600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Bassoon House, 39, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	2,300	Nelson	4th Oct.
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Gourlay	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	2,400	J. R. Rowley	12th Nov.
CLAN GRANT	3,600	A. J. Philp	22nd do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of THOMAS CLAUD FRED LONGWORTH, late a Major General, Retired List, Madras Staff Corps, formerly on the effective list, as Deputy Adjutant General, Madras Army, deceased, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be remitted home to the Executors under the deceased's will, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General of Bombay, and Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Craufurd Longcroft.

Administrator General's Office, Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT

OF GUARANTEED QUALITY
STOCKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Rs. as.
PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India	5 8	3 12
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher	5 4	3 12
BASS' BEER, by Foster and Son	5 12	3 12
Do. "La. G. A." do	5 12	3 12
BASS' BEER, by Stone and Son	5 12	3 12

DUBLIN STOUT.

GUINNESS' by Foster and Sons	5 12	3 12
Do. by Burke and Co.		
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER

IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but will be found very efficacious in DESTROYING ANTS, BUGS, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, CATERPILLARS and INSECTS, in the various stages of metamorphosis.

Per tin As. 12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower,
BOMBAY.

MENTHOL CONES

CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.

One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.

Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Cattarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.

In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the articles COTTON SEED and RAILWAY KEYS to the Bombay Tonnage scale, and that the TESTING of the MEASUREMENT of the same in the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ,

VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.

We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.

BY ESTABROOKE,
THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits ..... Re. 1
9 Victorias ..... Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
A blend of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
The cream of Scotch Whiskies.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Softened and matured by Age.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Of uniform quality at all times.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and fifty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky
Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.

Treacher's ... ... GLENLIVET ... ... Whisky

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.
Cash Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

IS now replete with a very choice selection of articles of GUARANTEED QUALITY in NEW and NOVEL DESIGNS, specially imported for the POONA SEASON, and most suitable for HOUSEHOLD USE and PRESENTATION. A few are noted below:—

Biscuit Boxes	from Rs. 18 to Rs. 50	Butter Dishes	from Rs. 16 to Rs. 35
Breakfast Dishes	,, ,, 27-8 to ,, 40	Breakfast Cruets	,, ,, 16 to ,, 25
Card Stands	,, ,, 16-8 to ,, 25	Fruit Stands	,, ,, 38-8 to ,, 40
Cake Baskets	,, ,, 22-8 to ,, 36	Dessert Knives and Forks	,, (½ dozen) ,, 40
Crumb Scoops	,, (Stag) ,, 18-8	,, ,, ,,	,, (1 dozen) ,, 75
Ice Pitchers	from ,, 31 to ,, 50	Pickle Frames	from ,, 14 to ,, 40
Claret Jugs, plain	,, ,, 12-8 to ,, 18	Prize Goblets	,, ,, 9 to ,, 150
Flower Vases	from ,, 12-8 to ,, 40	Napkin Rings	,, (½ dozen) ,, 18-8 to ,, 36
Salts in sets of 4	,, ,, each ,, 36	Salvers	from ,, 11-8 to ,, 55

Tea and Coffee Services, Tankards, Toast Racks, etc., etc.

"Temple House," POONA. { Outstation Orders for this Department should be sent to POONA. } Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bonquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.	Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Portable Engines.	Lathes, Planing Machines.
Semi-Portable Engines.	Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Horizontal Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.	Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Horizontal Winding Engines.	Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.	Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.	
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.	Steel ditto. ditto.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.	Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WHISKY, WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

NOW READY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

FROM ALL THE KNOWN MAKERS.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED IN BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

NOTE.—Please inspect our stock before purchasing from elsewhere.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL, WAR CHAR. GOVT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons*.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL CASH STORES, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,000

(With power to increase),
Divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.
Payable on application ..... Rs. 25
Payable on allotment ..... ,, 25

And the balance, Rs. 50, in two instalments at intervals of not less than one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY STEAD, A.C.A., Notary Public and Average Adjuster.
THOMAS BROMLEY, Jr., Exchange and Share Broker.
NESSERWANJI RUSTOMJI KUTHOKE, Merchant.
WILLIAM JOHN ESSAI, Merchant (ex-officio).

GENERAL MANAGER:
WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

SOLICITORS:
HORE, CONROY & BROWN.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS:
LIDBETTER & STEAD.

For Prospectus and Form of Application please apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, at the Office of the Stores, in FORBES STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 29th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAY.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EIGHTH AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, is declared and made payable on and after SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1884, at the office of the Company, to the shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st proximo, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 4th October, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

No. 2, Dalal-street, Bombay, Sept. 26, 1884.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY inform the public that after the suit filed by my late husband, ATMARAM SAGOON, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, against his working partner, SOONDER PANDURANG, is dissolved and the firm of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co. is liquidated. I intend to carry on the business of a Bookseller and Publisher, either in the old name of Atmaram Sagoon and Company or in some other name, in accordance with the direction in the will of the deceased appointing me his sole Executrix. I will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the said Soonder Pandoorang on behalf of the late firm, since the death of my husband, which took place on the 2nd of August, 1884.

RADHABAI.
Widow and Executrix of Atmaram Sagoon, deceased.

JUST RECEIVED.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS
TRANSLASED INTO ENGLISH.
Price Re. 1-12, Post free Re. 2 each:

The Joys of Life.	Nana's Daughter.
L'Assommoir.	Ladies' Paradise.
Pot-Bouille.	Girl in Scarlet.
Her Two Husbands.	La Belle Liza.
In the Whirlpool.	Helene.
Claude's Confession.	Mad Love.
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Therese Raquin.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana.	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POSTAL NOTICE.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

WITH effect from 1st OCTOBER, 1884, Telegraphic Money Orders will be obtainable at all Money Order Offices.

2. A Telegraphic Money Order is an order granted by the Post Office for payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Post Office, the remittance being advised from one Post Office to another by telegraph, and payment being made at the payee's residence. Telegraphic Money Orders will be payable at any Money Order Office.

3. If there be no Government* Telegraph Office at the station of issue, the order will be sent by post to the nearest Government Telegraph Office for transmission onward by telegraph. If there be no Government Telegraph Office at the station of payment, the order will be sent by post from the nearest Government Telegraph Office.

4. The rates of commission on Telegraphic Money Orders are as follows :—

Rs.			Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding	25	.. .. ..	0 8
,, exceeding	25	but not exceeding Rs. 50 ..	0 12
,, ,,	50	,, ,, 75 ..	1 2
,, ,,	75	,, ,, 100 ..	1 8
,, ,,	100	,, ,, 125 ..	1 14
,, ,,	125	,, ,, 150 ..	2 0

5.* A uniform charge of Rs. 2 is made for the telegram advising the remittance, irrespective of the amount of the remittance, provided the amount does not exceed Rs. 500, payable to the same payee. These telegrams are sent "by telegram."

6. The remitter may write on the coupon attached to the Money Order form any private message he desires to communicate to the payee. Such private message will be added to the telegram advising the remittance, and will be charged for at the rate of 2 annas a word. The remitter may also prepay a reply under the ordinary rules of the Telegraph Department.

7. An Official acknowledgment by telegraph of payment of the remittance can be obtained by the remitter. The charge for an acknowledgment is Re. 1.

8. Payment of a Telegraphic Money Order will be made at the residence of the payee by the postman, immediately on receipt of the telegraphic advice by the Office of Payment. With the amount of the order a copy of the telegram will be delivered to the payee.

9. A copy of the detailed rules can be had on application at the Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE.
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 25th September 1884.

* Railway (Guaranteed or State) Telegraph Offices are not Government Telegraph Offices within the meaning of these rules.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bedroom [illegible] splendid piano (by [illegible]), the finest make billiard table, compact, by Roberts, Inman, ornamental cabinet, rich pictures, valuable books, plate-glass and porcelain ware, copper utensils, English meat safe, choice plants and ferns, handsome (new) brougham, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at No. 48 (near the Gloria Church), Mazagon, the whole of the above property of Thomas Liddetter, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from this evening.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Stable and Chawl situate at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee.

By order of Nanabaee Jeethabaee, the assignee of the original mortgagee, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Cassinath Dhackjee, deceased.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned stable and chawl on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, the sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows :

1ST.—All that piece or parcel of ground with stable built and standing thereon at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee and bounded on the east by the property of the Raghaba Jeevajee, on the west by a property and passage of Damodar Madhowjee, and on the north by a passage and the Lohar's Charitable Dhurumsala, and on the south by a passage and the property of Hemajee Canajee.

2ND.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the chawl standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee aforesaid and bounded on the east by a passage and vacant charitable ground for loosening carriages, on the west by the property of Vijbhookundass Hurrybhoy, on the north by the property of Crustnam Wupudrey and on the south by the Breach Candy public road, assessed under No. 33a, and comprised in Collector's No. 87, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of my tenants. The stable fronts on the Mahaluxmee Road; the chawl fronts on the passage leading to the Mahaluxmee Temple.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SURVEYOR for a period of six months. Must be a good draughtsman and a correct leveller. Salary, Rs. 100 per mensem including conveyance allowance.

Apply to Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division, Kamptee, C.P.

R. B. THOMSON,
Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division, Kamptee, C.P.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. F. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 28th August, 1884.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no wrong way to run them; wind bobbins without running the machine; have self-acting automatic patent spoolers. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 3, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

BADMINTON, CROQUET, and LAWN-TENNIS SETS in cases, complete, by Jaques and Son, just received. Rs. 45, 25, and 40 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED an EFFICIENT COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to F. B. Seervai, 3, Hornby-road.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, a magnificent thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog; will be on view from 1 p.m.

MANGALORE TILES, by J. H. Morgan and Son, to be had of the sole Agents, Geo. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

GWYNNES INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 9 Sizes on hand 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch, complete. Apply to the sole Agents, GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

GUNS, GUNS, by Henry Clarke of Leicester, D B B. L. C. F. 12 bore, strong and cheap. Apply to Geo GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

THIS DAY, at Bennett's Auction, a high wheeled new Buggy and a handsome waler mare to match, and also very quiet to ride, whole turn-out for a gentleman.

SILK ORNAMENTS.—The most artistic designs transferable on silk, satin, &c., an excellent substitute for hand painting.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security. Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

ON VIEW Mr. J. G. Russell's valuable Wimbridge's made household furniture, nearly new, full size slate billiard table by Roberts, complete, &c., &c., at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8, pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, a good CARD and MULE FITTER for two or three months. Address, "Fitter," *Bombay Gazette*.

A SINGLE-SEATED second-hand Brougham, in excellent order, will be auctioned at Bennett's on Saturday first.

CHORAL FESTIVAL, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Monday, September 29, 6 p.m. Books of Words and Music to be had at SOUNDY & Co. 8 as. each.

GREEK OLIVE SOAP, made from pure olive oil. Unequalled for household and stable purposes. At all Chemists and Grocers. 4 aunas per bar.

WANTED, a KHANSAMA for the Officers' Mess, Lancashire Fusiliers. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Mhow.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

KIDU and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY is rapidly becoming the most popular brand in Bombay. Rs. 25 per doz. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c. Per set of 4, Rs. 6.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE NEW MATERIAL Jarun cloth, universally worn. Latest patterns. Coat vests, Rs. 7-8.—Y. A. LACKA & Co. Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st.

I. N. W. P. Flavours are always in favourable. Sample free on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INFANTS' CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badhsha, File & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 15 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Funds amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Askari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARCE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are required for an IRON TROUGH with ANGLE IRON BRACING, &c., total length about 1,700 feet. Details will be forwarded on receipt of Rs. 5, or may be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. DAVIDSON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara District.
Satara, 23rd Sept., 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 178 OF 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, a Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank road, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being Wife the Plaintiff administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following moveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say :—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary firewood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Mirzmasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 23, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

FLIES AND BUGS,

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 29th instant, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after this date to the proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on 9th instant.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1884.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per share has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1884 (making for the whole year 7 per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 6th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 29th September, on production of share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th September to 5th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

41, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 (forty-five) per share (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) will be paid on and after the 24th instant, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 16th instant, on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1884.

THE undersigned begs to announce to the public of Bombay and the Mofussil that he has REMOVED from the old WATCH REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENTS, that of the late Mr. JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, watch, clock, and chronometer maker, from 17, Meadow-street, to 11, Meadow-street, on the first floor of the house occupied by Curselees Cavasjee, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker. The patronage of the establishment are respectfully requested to send to the above address their orders, which will be neatly executed as in the time of his late father.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE,
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the patrons of the Establishment of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker, that the services of JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE DAVUR have been DISPENSED WITH from the 3rd of September, instant. Hereafter all the correspondence of the said establishment will be signed by the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE,
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum subject to 18 months' / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1883.

2nd. To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent will be prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November next, Tenders for the purchase of 5,000 Tons of old iron rails. Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons. The rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying in the Company's premises, Wuri Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the rails will be taken.

Delivery will be given by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf, and payment for the rails must be made at the time of delivery.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th September, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SCRAP-IRON FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the first of October next, TENDERS for the purchase of from 200 to 300 tons, more or less, of MISCELLANEOUS SCRAP-IRON now lying in 6 lots, numbered 1 to 6, at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Byculla, where it may be seen on application to the Running-Shed Foreman.

Offers must state the number of the lot or lots tendered for, quote a price per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the same will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash or Government promissory notes, which in the case of the successful Tenderer will be retained as security for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th September, 1884.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Sopari Baug, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1884, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 25th inst., to Wednesday, the 1st October, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 19th September, 1884.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Offices of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1884.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To consider the remuneration of the Directors and to pass a resolution thereon.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

At the same meeting the following resolution will be proposed, viz :—

"That the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Shareholders held on the 30th August last be amended by the addition of the words and third paragraphs thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following—

"That the Directors be authorized to sell and dispose of the new issue of shares in such amounts and at such rates they think fit, and that the premiums to be obtained on such sales be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1884.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING Irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 50 0	,, ...
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From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 12 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ...	,, 21 0
Lobbraumilch	,, ...	,, 23 0
Steinweln	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ...	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ...	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...
From OTTO FRUMEN, MAYENCE.		
Mosselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 19 0
Braunebergar	,, 16 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Steinberger	,, 24 0	,, ...
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 30 0	,, 33 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	,, ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	,, ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	,, ...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	,, ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Cru de Labarrere	,, 18 0	,, ...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 21 0	,, ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, ...	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ...	,, 19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	,, ...
St. Julien	,, 28 0	,, ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Gift	Rs. 13 0	,, ...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	,, ...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Seals	,, ...	,, ...
M. & Spann	,, 25 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	,, 36 0	,, ...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Chamberlin	,, 22 0	,, ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	,, ...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	,, 23 0	,, ...

BEER.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8
Pilsener Boer	,, 6 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0
Export Beer	,, 9 8
Montford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0

SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	,, ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ...
Do. Superior	,,

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 26.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A NOVEL CLAIM FOR PARTITION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS *vs.* SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

THIS suit has been brought by a son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, who has for some time past been separated from him, for a partition of the ancestral property. The case has been pending for some time, during which a large volume of evidence has been collected in the mofussil, regarding the custom prevailing among Kapole Banias and other Hindoos in cases like this. The case is now ripe for hearing; and an application was made to-day to have it heard before two or more judges, with a view to save the expenses of an appeal. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the first defendant.

Mr. Inverarity applied that the suit be heard, in the first instance, before two or more judges. It was a case brought for the partition of property and the important question for consideration was whether it was the custom in the Kapole Banis and other Gujerattee castes for a son to bring a suit, against his father's wish, for a partition of property in his father's life-time. The whole, or nearly the whole, of the evidence had been taken on commission, and consequently the judge who heard the case in the first instance would be in no better position than judges who heard it in the Appeal Court, for an appeal would certainly be filed no matter which side succeeded.

The Chief Justice.—It will take some time to hear the case.

Mr. Inverarity.—So it would appear. There are questions of law apart from the question of custom; and supposing the whole matter was argued before one judge, exactly the same time would be occupied again on appeal. It would be a very great saving of expense to the parties, as well as of time, if the matter was heard in the first instance before two judges. I believe the other side does not object, and he desires that your lordship, the Chief Justice, should form one of the members of the court.

The Chief Justice.—Oh, I cannot promise that.

Mr. Inverarity.—Your lordship will probably find it an interesting case to launch, and not much longer than many others.

The Chief Justice.—I will consider about that.

Mr. Inverarity.—If your lordship looks at the written statement, you will see a point raised as to the different sorts of property Sir Munguldas has in his hands. This of course leads to the question as to which is ancestral property and which is not. That will be a question of law. As to what particular part of the property comes under the class of ancestral property, is a question that will be reflected to the Commissioner. We are anxious my lord, to have the case heard as quickly as possible, and we proposed the first day after the October vacation, or shortly after. My learned friend, Mr. Jardine, however, says his client won't be ready before the Christmas vacation; and under these circumstances I don't press my application that the case should be heard before then. Your lordship might fix the case for hearing after the Christmas vacation.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the plaintiff, said he thought it would certainly conduce to a considerable saving of both time and expense that a case like this should, in the first instance, be heard by two judges. He was almost certain that whichever party succeeded, there would be an appeal. The plaintiff was desirous that his lordship, the Chief Justice should be one of the members of the court. In fact, on these terms, he consented to the suit being heard before two judges.

The Chief Justice.—If it was heard before one judge it would on appeal come before me.

Mr. Jardine.—Oh, but then we should lose the advantage of having it heard before two judges.

The Chief Justice.—I really cannot undertake to make any terms. I cannot say what two judges will hear the case; that will depend upon circumstances. You wish to impose a condition upon me. I must do what, under the circumstances, seems best.

Mr. Jardine.—My client would be very loth to consent to any arrangement whereby he would not have an opportunity—

The Chief Justice.—Mr. Justice West has devoted much of his time to questions of Hindu law.

Mr. Jardine.—Mr. Justice West was on a former occasion said he would not hear the case.

The Chief Justice.—He may not be the only one who feels some diffidence on the subject. I don't think any of the judges is not acquainted with Sir Mungoolas Nathoobhoy excepting perhaps—

Justice Scott.

Mr. Justice Scott.—I have a slight acquaintance with Sir Mungooldas too.

Mr. Jardine.—Neither of the parties took any objection to Mr. Justice West's hearing the suit. Was an objection raised by himself.

The Chief Justice.—Yes, I heard of that. I cannot hesitate to say that I will hear the suit. I don't think I won't hear it; but I don't wish to have any conditions imposed upon me.

Mr. Jardine.—Your lordship will hear the suit, if possible.

The Chief Justice.—Yes, if possible. It will be convenient to have Mr. Justice West. We all know his learning on Hindu law to be of very great value.

It was eventually arranged that the suit should be heard before two judges on the first day after the Christmas vacation, the Chief Justice promising to be a member of the court, if possible.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF A DOCUMENT.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE *vs.* BURJEEVAN VIRJEE AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Birdwood given in favour of the plaintiff and respondent in August last. The plaintiff prayed for an order that the defendants and appellants might be directed to register a lease, dated 10th January, 1881, and lodge it for registration. By the lease the defendants demised to the plaintiff for a further period of three years from 1st November, 1883, at a monthly rental of Rs. 20, a portion of their property situated at Kalbadevi-road. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Jefferson, Bhashuntrai and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent; and the Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendants and appellants.

Mr. Justice Birdwood was of opinion that the document in question was a lease within the meaning of the Registration Act III. of 1877; and that its registration was compulsory under clause *d* of section 17 of the Act, as it was for a term exceeding one year. It was clearly a document in which the plaintiff had an interest, and he was therefore interested in its registration. On that ground alone he must be considered to be entitled to take steps to enforce its registration; and the defendants could not be justified in placing any obstacle in his way. The proper way to deal with the document was in his lordship's opinion, to place it in the custody of the plaintiff's attorneys with a view to its presentation for registration before the 17th September, 1884, the latest date on which it could be received by the Registrar. The judgment of the court was in favour of the plaintiff, with costs.

The defendants appealed on the grounds, among others, that Mr. Justice Birdwood was in error in holding that the document, not being executed by the defendants, was duly executed, and as such, was binding on them; that he was in error in holding that the plaintiff was entitled to maintain this suit.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal the other day, observed that it was not disputed that the document was an agreement. Was the plaintiff, then, entitled to call on the defendants to lodge it for registration? Section 32 of the Registration Act was relied on, but it imposed no express obligation. The document was admitted in this case for a collateral purpose, namely, to prove an agreement. It was not used to establish the contract itself; it should not have been admitted; and it lay with the defendants to register it or not. Mr. Justice Birdwood's decree was accordingly reversed with costs. Costs of the lower court, paid by the defendants and appellants, were ordered to be refunded to them, and the document to be returned to them unregistered.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HARE.)

THE "COMPRADOR" SYSTEM IN HONGKONG.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY *vs.* HAJEE ABDULLA AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment in the case yesterday. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,919, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 7th February 1881, being the value of 15 bales of twist consigned by the plaintiffs for sale by the defendant's firm in Hongkong. The Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurumsey, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Sunderland and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs had been in the habit of consigning the goods manufactured at their mills to China and other places. In November 1881, they consigned 60 bales of twist, for sale by the defendants' firm in Hongkong, the plaintiffs agreeing to pay a commission of 1½ per cent. on the proceeds of sale, together with all godown, insurance, and other charges; and the defendants, on the other hand, holding themselves responsible for the value of the goods when sold. The defendants' Hongkong firm remitted the sale proceeds only of 45 bales of twist, alleging as to the remaining 15 bales that the proceeds had been misappropriated by a "comprador," or broker, whom it was the custom in Hongkong to employ for the purposes of sale of such goods. The "comprador" was paid by the native purchasers of goods, collected the amounts for which goods were sold from the purchasers, and was responsible to the seller for the amount of all sales made by him. In the present instance the Hongkong firm selected a man of standing and respectability, who, after receiving the amount for the 15 bales, absconded with other and larger sums of money he had received on account of the defendants and other merchants in Hongkong. Their best efforts to have him arrested had proved fruitless.

His lordship, in disposing of the case, said that the question in dispute was a simple one. Was a "comprador" a sub-agent under section 192 of the Civil Procedure Code, or a substituted agent under section 194? The defendants ought to avoid their liability by saying that the "comprador" was a substituted agent. It was not pretended that the defendants' agent in Hongkong had any express authority to appoint another agent for anybody in Bombay. Defendants did not give the custom or usage adopted in Hongkong, the burden of the proof of the usage lay on the defendants; and as they had failed in proving it, his lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,919-15, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 7th February, 1881, and costs.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

DR. BLANC has, with considerable discretion, shown a medium course for the settlement of the assistant surgeons' difficulty. His suggestion to appoint passed graduates on a moderate salary is certainly better than that of the Government. The Town Councillors seemed to take up Dr. Blanc's suggestion willingly, but they were prevented from acting on it at once by the Municipal Commissioner, who advised that further consideration of the question should be postponed till the wishes of the Government were known. We have no objection to the Town Councillors paying due deference to the wishes of Government, but they must remember that they have their own dignity to preserve, and a duty towards the public to perform. Properly speaking, they ought to have insisted on the experiment of the honorary surgeons being given a fair trial; now they have, after a fashion, bound themselves to accept Dr. Blanc's proposal which precludes the possibility of the question of honorary surgeons being brought forward again.—*Bombay Samachar.*

We are surprised at our astute friend Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee supporting Dr. Blanc's proposition in the Town Council on the question of appointing paid assistant surgeons to the G. T. Hospital. The proposal is tempting enough, but we caution our friends of the Corporation and the Town Council to beware of the gilded pills. Dr. Blanc does not say that he wishes to employ native graduates as assistant surgeons. He evidently means to retain the services of the chief apothecary, who by a recent foolish ruling of Government must be a Eurasian or European. The Corporation must stand firm, and when the question again comes before them must insist on another fair trial being given to the honorary surgeons.—*Jame-e-Jamshed.*

THE CALCUTTA DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. HENDERSON, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in giving his decision in the case in which Mr. Lyness, formerly of the Bechel Mission, charged the Rev. W. Radcliffe, river-chaplain, with defamation, said:—At the very least, Mr. Lyness has shown the most gross neglect and carelessness in the keeping of his account. I regret, however, I cannot say that impressions to the whole commission of the charges arrived with regard to the manner in which Mr. Lyness has kept his account, I am compelled to find that in my opinion the omissions were not inadvertent, but were made with the deliberate intent. Mr. Radcliffe has proved the truth of the charges of fraud and embezzlement. The next question is whether these charges were made *bona fide*. It has been contended that Mr. Radcliffe has been actuated by malice, and that his object was to wreck the opposition to the Bethel by the institute established by Mr. Lyness.

It is in evidence that Mr. Whitamore, a Minister of the Wesleyan body, had instrumented the institute by preaching there, and in other ways, and that Mr. Lyness had applied to be taken into the Wesleyan Church. It is further in evidence that Mr. Radcliffe attempted to persuade Mr. Whitamore not to go to the institute, and by his letter to Mr. Lyness on his Institute by informing him of the discrepancies in Mr. Lyness's accounts, and charging him with fraud. It is also in evidence that Mr. Radcliffe used his best endeavours to prevent Mr. Lyness being elected a member of the Lodge of Masons, to which, it appears, seamen resort. Sergeant-Major Sullivan stated that Mr. Radcliffe had said that if Mr. Lyness obtained admission to the Lodge, the Bethel would suffer much damage. It is clear on the evidence that Mr. Radcliffe had no opportunity of warning those connected with the shipping. In considering the question of malice, it is necessary to consider the position of the parties. Mr. Lyness had started what may be taken for all practical purposes, a rival institution, and from his long connection on the river was in a position doubtless to command numerous subscriptions from the captains and crews. Mr. Radcliffe, on the other hand, had only recently arrived from England, said was comparatively unknown on the river, though connected with the older institutions. Mr. Lyness, therefore, might be expected to be a most successful opponent to the Bethel, and if I found that Mr. Radcliffe's object had been to put a stop to that opposition, I should be justified in finding malice. But it seems to me that Mr. Whitamore's evidence negatives the existence of such malice. He states that at the interview at which Mr. Radcliffe was present the accusations of which he spoke against Mr. Lyness, he (Mr. Radcliffe) stated he would heartily welcome any other worker on the river, whose honesty and integrity he could believe in. The next question I have to deal with is whether the publication was good or not that Mr. Radcliffe should make known the charges which he has put forward against Mr. Lyness. Having regard to the nature of Mr. Lyness's connection with the shipping, the fact that the Lodge "Prince" was frequented by seamen, the fact that Mr. Lyness was seeking admission to, and the patronage of the Wesleyan body, I have no hesitation in finding that it was for the public good. Mr. Radcliffe, therefore, has brought himself within the 1st exception to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. It further appears to me that even assuming that Mr. Radcliffe had not established the truth of his imputations he might be protected by the 9th exception to the section, as that exception protects imputations made in good faith and for the public good. Of Mr. Radcliffe's good faith I am fully convinced. It is perhaps unnecessary to dwell on this point. The section, however, is certainly wide enough to admit of the construction, though I am not aware of any case in which that construction has been put upon it. The result of this painful case is that I must acquit Mr. Radcliffe.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE AFGHAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

THE proposal at present is to divide Colonel Ridgeway's party into four echelons: 1st and 2nd, the cavalry with the Officers of the Mission; 3rd and 4th, the heavy baggage guarded by the infantry. At Shah Ismail the cavalry and Mission Officers would proceed by way of Arbai to Baggat on the Helmund, and would then turn to the south along the bank of the river and in march some 30 miles to Khwaja Ali. The infantry and heavy baggage would go to Khwaja Ali by way of Salian and Mamu. The whole party would, it is believed, meet at Khwaja Ali on the 16th or 18th day after leaving Nushki. It would of course have been more satisfactory if the whole camp could have travelled together, but there is not sufficient water for the cavalry on the Shah Ismail Khwaja Ali route, while the infantry could not cover the 50 miles of desert between Arbu and Baggat. As regards supplies, the whole route from Nushki to the Helmund has been divided into five sections by Mr. Hugh Barnes, Political Officer, who has put a trustworthy subordinate in charge of each portion. The brother of the Nushki Sirdar undertakes the supply of grass and wood up to Kani; thence to the Helmund the son of the Sanjarani Chief undertakes similar duty. The well-digging, postal arrangements, and furnishing of guides are also entrusted to these Chiefs. The food supplies have been sent forward from Nushki and stored at the various halting-places. The country generally between Nushki and the Helmund is almost uninhabited, but there are a good many people at Band and Umar Shah. These are said to be Ahmadzai Zagar Mengals of the same tribe as the Nushki people, and they own large numbers of camels. Only a few fakirs live at Shah Ismail. There are numerous flocks of fine sheep and goats in the hills their owners being Sanjaranis. The country is reported to be curiously peaceful and quiet, and the traders owing the *lapitis* which pass from Persia to India do not show any fear of being robbed. Raiders from Seistan and the Helmund used to haunt the desert, but the Amir Abdur Rahman is said to have put an end to their depredations. It would thus seem that the journey of the Afghan Boundary Mission to the Helmund at least is likely to be made in perfect safety.—*Pioneer.*

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs from Quetta:—Colonel Ridgeway arrived at Camp Samongh this morning (September 26), having ridden straight through from Nushki 87 miles in the twenty-four hours. The arrangements for crossing the 200 miles of desert intervening between Nushki and the Helmund have been completed. Many additional wells, or rather waterholes, have been dug at the various stages, but even now every pint of water will have to be carefully distributed, and it is unlikely that any will be available for washing purposes, except at one or two places throughout the whole 200 miles. The route which runs north of Chageh to Shah Ismail, some 120 miles from Nushki, there diverges to Khwaja Ali and Baggat on the Helmund. It is possible that both of these roads may be used, certainly that to Khwaja Ali.

The Amir's officials are co-operating cordially, having come up from Khwaja Ali and joined hands with Mr. Merk at Galches, the last stage, 56 miles from the Helmund. Captain Maitland is in charge of the road from Shah Ismail to Baggat, and Mr. Merk from Shah Ismail to Khwaja Ali. Mr. Barnes, who has accomplished the stocking with supplies of all the stages from Nushki along both routes, takes under his especial charge the road from Nushki to Shah Ismail. Owing to the intense heat, 108° in the tents, the troops will have to march by night; consequently there is great danger of men straying, in which case they would probably never be seen again alive. There is no road, but the direction is being marked by a plough, and large fires are to be kept burning at night. The party will move in at least three relays on successive days, otherwise water would be insufficient. Azad Khan of Kharan has lent 300 riding camels, under charge of his son, to carry those requiring help across. The average length of the marches is 18 miles, but the two last are 25 a-piece. The first relay, consisting of the infantry escort and half the camp, left Samongh this morning under charge of Captain Durand; the second relay, consisting of the cavalry under the command of Major Bax, the commissariat and head-quarters of the mission, leaves to-morrow morning under charge of Captain Yate, and reaches Nushki in six marches; one of which is of 25 miles without water. The additional 100 sabres of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under Colonel Prinsep, which were provisionally sent in case of the infantry not being able to cross the desert, remain at Quetta.

Considerable reductions have been made in the number of camp-followers and in the quantity of commissariat stores, and the mission marches almost on the Spartan conditions of the Kabul campaign. Bazaars having been abandoned, and little left to hope for but the daily ration, Colonel Ridgeway, after seeing the mission fairly started, posts back again to Nushki to see that the desert arrangements are completed.

BENGAL.

THE COLLECTOR OF CALCUTTA AND THE STAMP ACT.—A case of more public interest than police cases generally was disposed of by Mr. Syud Ameer Hossein, the Magistrate of the Northern Division, on Saturday last. The people of the Collectorate have shown of late more than ordinary zeal in instituting police prosecutions under the Stamp Act, even in doubtful points, instead of obtaining a definitive authoritative ruling. Defendants by the score are dragged into the net, and made to appear in Court to defend themselves. The case referred to was of this nature. Some forty or fifty Marwaree of Burra Bazar, were brought up on summonses charged with granting receipts for the payment of moneys without stamps. But it appeared that a number of retail dealers in piece-goods, in order to prove the extent of their business with a view to their assessment on account of the trade license being determined, produced certain books before the Collector. These were day books in which the daily sale of cloth and payments for the same were entered, the entries of payments bearing the signature of the persons to whom the money was paid. These entries having no stamps, the Collector caused the books to be impounded, and *challaned* some half a hundred Marwarees. The individuals and firms so accused appeared by their attorney, Mr. Chick, who contended that the entries were not "receipts" within the meaning of the Stamp Act; that they were made in the books of the debtors and not of the creditors; and that they formed a part of a running account carried forward from day to day, and finally at the end of the year transferred to the ledger. After a good deal of argument the Magistrate ultimately, after taking time to consider the question, held that the entries were not "receipts" requiring stamps, and accordingly dismissed all the cases.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 13th to the 19th instant, 4 Europeans, 15 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 324 Hindus, and 62 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 428 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 297. The deaths are thus classified: 2 from small-pox, 54 from fever, 25 from dysentery, 21 from diarrhœa, 161 from cholera, and 165 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under report was 55·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·6 per 1,000 per annum.

THE LATE FRACAS AT WELLINGTON.—A fracas occurred in Wellington a short time ago, between the men of the 104th Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and those of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, Wellington being a convalescent depôt, men belonging to various regiments are therefore congregated together. It would appear that all the other regiments had their April clothing sent up to them, though the 104th Munster Fusiliers were only obliged to wear khakee clothing on all occasions. The Scotch Fusiliers chaffed the Irish Fusiliers about their dirty clothing, and on the night of the 1st instant things took a serious turn, and the men of the latter regiment, not relishing the matter, the result being a fracas. Sticks and clubs were freely employed, and were flung about the barrack room. A few of the ringleaders were arrested. A Court-martial assembled, and it was thought that the men of the 104th Munster Fusiliers began the affray. Consequently some of them were sentenced to two years' hard labour, others to 112 days and others to shorter terms.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

VICEREGAL VISIT TO AGRA.—We are looking forward to the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, which is settled upon, but the date of which is not yet known. It seems only the other day that the Viceregal tents were adorning in their white State the Fort, our ground-parade ground with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught as their occupants, and it does not seem so long ago as November, 1881, when they were tenanted by Lord and Lady Ripon. The new club quarters and racquet court are approaching completion, its own account in Australia. At present the open space between the former and the Mall is being beautified by a garden laid out with much taste by Mr. Smith of the Taj.—*Pioneer.*

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES FOR INDIA.

COLONEL B. CARNEGY, Madras Staff Corps, writing from Auckland, New Zealand, to the *Madras Mail* in regard to the supply of horses for India, says:—For some time past, it must have been apparent, that a difficulty would arise on this subject, when, what I may be allowed to call, the haphazard way, in which horses for the Madras Cavalry, at least, are obtained at present, is considered. The Persian and Arab horses, which are used to be brought annually to Bangalore, for the Remount Depôt at Ossoor, by the dealers, having been driven away by one of the former agents, and the Cape horses through mismanagement, being no longer imported, there remained nothing but the Australian mare, and for the supply of the requirements of the Madras Army. This source of supply seems somewhat precarious even now, and would be rendered still more so, if the English Government took to purchasing on its own account in Australia. At present I believe, the usual plan is for the Agent to go down to Madras, when a ship load of horses arrives, and select from amongst them, those likely to suit for Remounts, which are then sent to the Depôt at Ossoor. I do not know, whether the dealers are under any contract to supply the Government with a certain number of horses annually, but, unless there is some arrangement, I presume they will only bring over suitable horses, so long as it suits their own purposes to do so. If it becomes more profitable to import carriage horses, those only would be brought; while horses for riding purposes would gradually fall off, and the Government be left to look out for its own supply. Whenever I have looked over the stables in Madras, I invariably found a scarcity of good riding, while there was an abundance of well-matched, fine carriage horses. Not long ago the difficulty of obtaining good riding horses for chargers, or for private purposes, was a common complaint in Madras. Whether the Remount Agent had cleared them all off, is more than I can say, but so it was, and a really good riding-horse suitable for a charger, was very difficult to obtain. In 1882, I went round the stables to try and pick up a Persian, but was told there were none to be had suitable for the purpose required.

With regard to Dr. Shaw's proposal of a horse-breeding establishment in Western Australia, maintained and conducted by the Indian Government, for rearing sufficient horses to meet the annual requirements of the Indian Army, it seems to me, looking at it from a commonsense standpoint, that it must prove a failure. Just consider the enormous expenditure that would have to be incurred, not only for land and buildings, but for sires to brood mares; also the difficulty of obtaining men of the requisite experience, to produce the best results in the establishment, and to select horses suitable for breeding purposes, for in addition to the experience required in breeding experience of the climate and climatic influences in Western Australia is necessary, and all this must be acquired. To this end, I think I am right when I will be found, that Government invariably pays a great deal more than any company would do, and is not so well served. A horse-breeding establishment, maintained by the Indian Government, therefore, seems to be impracticable. Colonel Price's suggestion of having agents at different stations, for the purchase of remounts for the Indian Government, appears to be more feasible, but one objection to this plan is, that if the British, and only a Foreign Government, had also agents at the same place for the same purpose, it might result in all three bidding one against the other, and so running up the price of the horses beyond what the Indian Government could afford to give for them. In place of both these plans, I would suggest, that the managers of the present horse-breeding establishments, both in Australia and New Zealand, be requested to furnish the Indian Government, and the open space between the former and the Mall is Artillery and Cavalry they would undertake to being beautified by a garden laid out with much supply annually, and at what price. When the taste by Mr. Smith of the Taj.—*Pioneer.* Indian trooping season is over the Government transports might be sent down to bring up those available, free of charge, for our Government. I suppose also for a certain commission, the managers of such establishments would undertake to purchase horses in the open market, to complete, if necessary, their requisite number. It is possible that both of these roads may be used, certainly that to Khwaja Ali.

I have now been in New Zealand for about ten months, and what I have seen of the horses here, I prefer them greatly to the Walers for riding purposes. They are not so large, perhaps, as a rule, but seem better tempered, quieter, and not addicted to buck-jumping. I have not seen, nor have I heard of a buck jumper yet. Lately, I have been over one of the horse-breeding establishments near this place (Ellerslie Park, Otahuhu) where Race and draught horses and cattle are bred and sold. The management is in the hands of Major Walmsley, a retired officer of the British Army, who has been in the colony for over twenty years and has great experience in matters of this kind. I may mention that "Mar-tini Henry" a celebrated horse on the Australian turf, was bread and reared on this estate. Major Walmsley showed me over the property, and I saw sires, brood mares and yearlings, and so far as my limited experience enabled me to judge, every thing seemed to be in first-rate order. The sums paid for some of the sires and brood mares, imported from England for the purpose, rather startled me when compared with what are considered large prices in India. It was a pleasure to look at the yearlings with their small finely-shaped heads and slender legs, &c., also the brood mares. These were all out in the open fields, in what is here mid-winter and were perfectly fearless, allowing us to go up and examine them closely. The Major informed me, that he took ten wickets at an average of less than five runs each. Full score and analysis:—

AUSTRALIANS.

1st innings.		2nd Innings.	
M'Donnell, b Peate	23	b Attewell	5
Bannerman, c Peate, b Attewell	6	c Peate, b Attewell	4
Murdoch, c Selby, b Attewell	1	b Barlow	3
Scott, l b w, b Attewell	7	c Shrewsbury, b Barlow	4
Giffen, b Barlow	20	st Shrewsbury, b Attewell	6
Midwinter, b Attewell	0	c Bates, b Attewell	17
Bonnor, b Attewell	36	c Barnes, b Barlow	0
Blackham, b Barlow	3	c Gunn, b Barlow	15
Spofforth, c Selby, b Barlow	0	b Barlow	2
Palmer, not out	1	c Gunn, b Barlow	3
Boyle, b Barlow	4	not out	3
Byes	3	Byes 2, l b 1, w 1	4
Total	100	Total	76

NORTH OF ENGLAND.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shrewsbury, b Spofforth	2	c Palmer, b Boyle	1
Scotton, c Blackham, b Boyle	17	b Boyle	0
Barnes, b Spofforth	10	c Scott, b Spofforth	17
Gunn, l b w, b Spofforth	2	b Boyle	11
Barlow, not out	20	b Bannerman	101
Bates, c Bonnor, b Boyle	7	c Palmer, b Spofforth	4
Flowers, c M'Donnell, b Boyle	26	c Spofforth, b Bonnor	90
Attewell, b Spofforth	3	c Bannerman, b Bonnor	9
Sherwin, c Murdoch, b Boyle	1	c Blackham, b Bannerman	7
Selby, b w, b Boyle	2	c Blackham, b Bonnor	2
Peate, c Murdoch, b Spofforth	6	not out	0
Leg byes 4, n b 1	5	Byes 7, n b 2	9
Total	91	Total	253

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—First Innings.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Spofforth	37·1	18	40	6	Boyle	25	12	32	6
Palmer	9	4	14	0					

Spofforth bowled one no ball.

SECOND INNINGS.

Boyle	31	15	53	3	Midwinter	10	5	18	0
Spofforth	22	12	26	2	Scott	3	0	13	0
Palmer	15	7	23	0	Bonnor	18	7	34	3
Giffen	17	7	31	0	Bannerman	17	9	45	2

Palmer bowled two no balls.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

Peate	15	3	45	4	Flowers	3	0	28	0
Attewell	23	13	18	5	Barlow	6	3	6	4
Attewell	28·4	7	30	4	Barlow	27	13	12	6

From Nottingham the Australians travelled to Scarborough to encounter a strong team of the famous I Zingari. According to the latest account of the match, before the mail left the score stood as under.

I ZINGARI.

Mr H. Whitfield, b Spofforth	1	Mr W H Hadow, b Bonnor	25
Mr W H. Patterson, b Spofforth	10	Mr P J de Paravicini, b Bonnor	3
Lord Harris, b Spofforth	24	Mr C E. Cottrell, b Midwinter	15
Mr A G Steel, c M'Donnell, b Spofforth	15	Mr Christopherson, not out	0
Hon A. Lyttelton, c Bonnor, b M'Donnell	37	Byes, 6; leg-byes, 7; wides, 1	15
Mr G B Stood, b Spofforth	3		222
Mr W F Forbes, st Blackham, b Midwinter	30		

AUSTRALIANS.

P S M'Donnell, c Patterson, b Cottrell	29		
A C Bannerman, b Steel	10		
W L Murdoch, b Cottrell	14		
H J H Scott, b Cottrell	7		
G Giffen, c Christopherson, b Cottrell	34		
G J Bonnor, c and b Steel	24		
J M C Blackham, b Steel	8		
W Midwinter, not out	10		
G E Palmer, c Forbes, b Steel	4		
F R Spofforth, c Whitfield, b Steel	49		
H F Boyle, c Steel, b Cottrell	2		
Extras	15		
	233		

A return match at the Oval against the south of England a week later is the last of the Australian fixtures proper. There was to have been played a match on the 15th of September last, and the two following days as Lord's for the benefit of the cricketers fund entitled Smokers vs. non-Smokers in which the Australians and the best English cricketers were to have taken apart.

The County matches played during the week Lancashire duly defeated Somerset by ten wickets, Kent after an anxiety finish obtained a draw against Surrey, and the match between Yorkshire and Surrey had not concluded when the mail left. In this instance Surrey going first made 110, thanks to a fine innings of forty-two by A. W. Reid. Yorkshire responded with 134, Ulyett thirty-six, and Grimshaw twenty-four being the principal scorers. In the match between Kent and Surrey at the Oval commenced on Saturday cricket was witnessed, when the former county by dint of sterling pluck, managed to avert what looked like a crushing defeat and to record a draw, though the result, it must be admitted, was a moral victory for the home teams on the second day of the match, they who from start to finish had the best of the luck, had totalled 123 and 250 for the loss of nine wickets as against a first innings by the hop county of 79. The next day the Surrey innings closed for 214, leaving Kent to get 258 to win on a wicket that was terribly cut up and dead with little prospect of either winning or making a draw. Kent started on an uphill task, and by exceptionally defensive cricket managed to keep up her wickets intact for four hours-and-a-half during which but 152 were recorded. The highest praise is due to Mr. Patterson, of the Kent eleven, the hero of the Universities match of 81, for his grand defence being at the wickets for four hours-and-a-half for his not out contribution of 75. Full Score:—

SURREY.	1st inn.		2nd Innings.	
Mr E J Diver, c G G Hearne, b Christopherson	18		b Christopherson	18
Abel, c Mackinnon, b A Hearne	5		c and b G G Hearne	22
Mr. W. W. Read (Captain), b Wootton	56		l b w, b Wootton	38
M. Reade, c Mackinnon, b Wootton	28		c Harris, b A Hearne	7
Mr W. E Roller, c Pentecoste, b Wootton	4		st Pentecost, b Read	5
Mr M P Bowden, not out	2		wards	10
Lohmann, c Harris, b A. Hearne	0		b Christopherson	44
Mr K J Key, b Wootton	1		c Christopherson, b Edwards	7
Wood run out	0		c A Hearne, b Wootton	47
Barratt, c G G Hearne, b Wootton	0		b Wootton	0
Martin, b Wootton	0		not out	9
Mr C E Horner, b Wootton	0		b G G Hearne	4
Byes	4		Byes 9, l b 1	10
Total	123		Total	214

RENT.	1st inn.		2nd inn.	
Mr F A Mackinnon, c Wood, b Horner	0		c W Read, b Barratt	0
Mr F Marsham, b Wootton	11		b Lohmann	16
G G Hearne, c M Read, b Horner	0		c Wood, b Lohmann	0
Lord Harris, b Horner	0		b Lohmann	0
Mr W H Patterson, c Barratt, b Horner	10		not out	75
Mr W. Edwards, c W Read, b Horner	3		b Barratt	3
Rev R T Thornton, not out	2		b Barratt	26
A Hearne, b Lohmann	0		c W Read, b Barratt	0
Wootton, b Lohmann	4		not out	0
Mr Christopherson, c W Read, b Horner	7		c Roller, b Barratt	4
Pentecost, c Diver, b Horner	0		Byes 6, l b 6, w 3, n b 1	15
Byes 2 w 1	3			
Total	79		Total	102

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

THE Russian Government is the declared enemy of free press in all its forms. Books and newspapers are alike subject to a hostile and unintelligent criticism. With or without cause, they are suppressed or worried out of existence at the will of an irresponsible Minister. The whole force of the Administration is directed against them, and they can escape only by an absolute submission, and by a consent, real or feigned, to be silent where they are ordered to be silent, and to treat from the Government point of view all subjects on which they are permitted to touch at all. This hostility is of old standing. The records of Russian literature abound with instances of it from the last century to the present time. Steam, transportation, and the cable, have, says Stepniak, been the lot of the most eminent Russian writers. But never has the contest between the two Powers been as marked as it is now—between a Press liberal in the main, and addressed to readers of the same ideas as its own, and a Government wholly despotic, intolerant of the most just criticism, and demanding that its own doings and the doings of its subordinates shall be accepted without reserve, and that nothing shall be written tending in the most remote way to call public attention to its most questionable proceedings. When the Russian Government has been in a reforming mood, the Press has been the last to profit by it and the concessions it has obtained have been so limited, so carefully fenced about, and held on so insecure a tenure that they have been little better than illusory. But when an opposite tendency has prevailed, when the Government has been bent on tightening rather than to relax the bonds it has imposed, the Press has invariably been the first and the greatest sufferer. The provincial Press has been too weak to resist, and it has been crushed and has disappeared almost entirely. In the two capitals the struggle has been better maintained. In these large centres of population public opinion counts for something, though not for much, and the Press can look for support. It has not all the support it can obtain from this or from any other helper to enable it to stand at all against the powerful influences which are brought to bear upon it to bend it or to put it down. One wonder is that the Russian Press has survived, and that it can still on occasion raise an independent voice, so heavy and so oppressive are the fetters with which it has been bound, and so stifling to the freedom is the atmosphere in which it draws breath.

The Press law in Russia and the manner in which it has been worked are well deserving of notice. The old law, under which nothing could be printed which had not received official sanction, was in force all through Russia until 1865. It is still in force in every part of Russia outside Moscow and St. Petersburg, and it explains sufficiently the state to which the provincial Press has been reduced. Country papers have less influence and fewer readers than town papers, and they can be treated with less ceremony. That Russian country papers were honestly conducted, devoted to the public weal, and capable of promoting national well-being, availed them nothing when political reaction was in the air. A word to the Censors and the work of suppression was begun, and the obnoxious journals were one by one worried to death quietly and easily. It was not necessary to suppress them by a formal decree. It was quite enough to impose impossible conditions upon them. Some of them were forbidden to touch on the subjects for which they had been

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

THE heavy rains not only interfere with current business on the spot, but render crop prospects less favorable, reports all round talking of anticipated damage especially to Cotton. The breaks on the railways, too, will again restrict operations, especially in Export produce, and freights have a poor look-out before them for the next few weeks.

Telegraphic advices from home do not indicate special movement. Money and stocks are unaltered in every particular and the General Produce markets are without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Prices are unchanged, both on the spot and to arrive. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are 1-16 cent lower; January shipment one point higher. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's Receipts	21,000	34,000	24,000
Six days Receipts	94,000	110,000	110,000
Total since 1st Sept	232,000	303,000	288,000

The Liverpool weekly figures are to hand, from which we observe the stock is reduced by 34,000 bales on the week and now stands 87,000 bales below the corresponding date last year. The decline is not so rapid as it was last autumn, but we must still see the stock below 350,000 bales between now and the second week of November.

Here there has been simply nothing doing in the staple to-day and prices remain nominally unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unaltered, the rains putting a stop to active business.

In FREIGHTS we cannot notice any change. We still quote 13s. 9d. to 15s. by the liners for Liverpool and London, and 18s. 9d. to 20s. for Continental ports. The speculators are offering to let forward for the Continent at 22s. 6d. for November, 23s. 9d. for December, and 25s. for January.

IMPORTS.—Goods are quiet at previous prices. Yarns are dull and unchanged. Coals are still hardening in value owing to the stoppage of shipments from home.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has been very steady again to-day. Buying rates are unchanged, but one bank has been a seller of demand at 1-32d. advance and they are all sellers at the top rate for October. We quote closing rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-32 to 1-32. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 15-32 to 9d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7d. "
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 11-16d. "
French do. do.	2/72 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very steady at Rs. 99¼ for Fours, and Rs. 102½ to ¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Companies continue firm, the China news being regarded as in favour of a settlement, and rates are again in some cases Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. Other shares as a general rule are unchanged. Treacher and Co., Ld., are an exception, being Rs. 10 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hongkong Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	98

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	1,000	700	700	Rs. 30	735 xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	330 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	213-3/4	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13-10-4	do.	285
Ditto	..	£20	6-17-4	do.	..
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	..
B.,B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£1	6-5-0	do.	50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	800	20	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	182	515
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	114
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½ p.s.	810
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	60
Bhowmuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	..	31
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	945 xd
Budge Budge Manf. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	2,400	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	140
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 20	715
D. Spinning	1,000	2,000	all	nil	1125
Empress S. & W. Co.	1368	500	all	Rs. 37½	760
Framji Petit Manf. Co.	1,100	1,000	500	25	710
Golam Saha S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	310
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	775
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydraboad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,100
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	600 xd
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	all	..	325
Jamsa Greaves Mills	1,100	500	500	..	430
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Khandelia	720	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	770
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,360	100	100	Rs. 5	126
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	150 p.s.	2,000
Mahalukmi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	700
Manockjee Petit's	2,000	1,000	875	Rs. 50	1195x
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	227
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,425
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	733
New Great Eastern	1,440	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	930 xd
Oriental	1,000	625	625	Rs. 20	500
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	61	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	1024
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,000
Shoolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	1,500
Soondercan	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	840
Southern India	500	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Southern Maharatta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	755	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,800	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	80	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	135
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 55	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	300	400	400	..	1,175
Colaba Press Co.	200	1,850	1,850	90	1,800
Dholleri P. & G. Co.	500	200	all	12	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	250	8,000	400	2,725 xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.c.	500 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	400	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Mannar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330 xd
Mercantile Press	800	125	125	Rs. 37½	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	420
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	240
Prince of W. Press	500	..	500	100	625
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Madras)	300	500	200	..	375
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	700	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	900	600	20	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90	..	65	800

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abana, 2,030 tons, Captain E. Newell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Swordsman, 713 tons, Captain C. Hazelstein, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 975 tons, Captain J. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, Mr. Alexander, and 37 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with 39 chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major J. Hill, Mr. W. Whitemore, Miss D'Lorastor, Mr. Mahamed Sucheo, Mr. Mahamed, Mr. Reymor, and 70 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Burmah (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Sept. 22.
	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Bussorah, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	John Morrison (s)	James	Calcutta.
	Ballarat (s)	Tomlin	London, &c.
	Abana (s)	Newell	Calcutta.

The steamer Swordsman, Hazelstein, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Agra, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22 Discoverer (s) ..... Hughes ..... Liverpool, Aug. 5.
Otterburn ..... Hunter ..... New York, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22.—Steamers Rocian and Sirsa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 23 Cormorant (s) ..... Calcutta.
Navarino (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24 Tasmania (s) ..... London.
Asia (s) ..... Rangoon.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

301-81—Mastanbai and E. Ebrahimmiay Dossa vs. Allakhbhoy Thavur and others—Payne G. and S.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

251—83—Balkrishna and R.—Manilal Bhailal and another vs. Hormusji Merwanji Nareliwala—J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

62-84—A. E. Little—Motibhai vs. Salmybhoy Heptoola and another—Nagu and H.

230-83—Tyabji and D.—Abdool Latif Joosub vs. Amirudin bin Mahomed Hossen Khatib and others—M. H. Khan.

321-83—Khonderao M.—Cassum Abdool Rahiman vs. Abdool Succoor Essack and others—Inperson.

247-83—H. Bicknell—Gowasjee Nowrojee Damla vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.

355-83—Walter and K.—A. Buchanan and others vs. B. J. Dess and others—J. C. Cama.

276-83—Ardesir and H.—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vacha vs. Hormusjee Burjorjee Vacha and others—Nagu and H.—Pestonjee K., and Hore C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For investigation of pauperism.

Inperson—Lumaibai vs. Premjee Lasar—Jayashee G.
Inperson—Syed Mahomed bin Syed Abdoola &c. vs. Amiruddin bin Mahomed Hossein—M. H. Khan.
Inperson—E. Fitzherbert vs. A. J. Fitzherbert.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

282-81—R. Skipsey—Damodhur Runchordas vs. Vussonjee Runchordas and another—Little, S. F. and N., Hore C. and B.

214-81—Mulji B. B.—Jeewa Jussa vs. Jalloo and another—Pestonji S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Anderson, Surg., on duty, from Karwar.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Lyons, Surg.-Major from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Anderson, Surg., on duty.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Lyons, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Deesa.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WELLS—September 17, at Rangoon, the wife of W. Wells, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

RANGOON.

HADDEN—September 11, at Rajahmundry, the wife of Mr. W. J. Hadden, L. R. C. P., and S. E., of a daughter.
HOLDSWORTH—September 21, at Gorakhpore, the wife of John J. Holdsworth, 2nd., of a son.
MACKENZIE—September 21, at Jandour, the wife of H. M. Mackenzie, Major, R. A., of a daughter.
PATERSON—September 25, at Hastings' Lodge, Serampore, the wife of James Paterson, of a daughter.
SMITH—September 22, at Simla, the wife of Walter Smith, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROLLO—September 20, at Umballa, Ira Grenville, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rollo.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

A TELEGRAM informed us two or three days since that the London newspapers are advocating an increase in the strength of the English Navy. We have yet to learn the grounds upon which this increase is advocated. It may be that the tendency to "expansion" which some of our neighbours have shown—the growing ambition of France, and in a lesser degree of Germany, to create colonial empires—have urged publicists at home to advocate an addition to our naval resources. Such a motive—if it is in this way that the explanation of the demand is to be found—would not be altogether logical. The ambition of France and of Germany may lead to an extension of the possessions of those countries; but France has seldom been the stronger for her colonial acquisitions, and the increase of her colonies would obviously entail an increase of her responsibilities, as well as demands upon her defensive capabilities to which she might find it difficult adequately to respond. We should hesitate, therefore, to find in the new colonial policy of France and of Germany a sufficient pretext for insisting upon an increase of the British Navy. The most likely explanation of the demand is perhaps one of a simpler kind, and one nearer at hand. Other nations are adding to their navies, and why should we not add to ours? The armies of the Continent have been added to year by year under the impulse of a restless spirit of competition, and we must not be astonished if the same spirit operates in relation to the naval armaments of the world, and if England herself should be influenced by it. And, after all, there is nothing new in the demand. Lord Henry Lennox, who was Secretary to the Admiralty in Mr. Disraeli's first administration, has for some years past done his best to persuade First Lords of the Admiralty, and their representatives in the House of Commons, of the danger in which we have suffered our naval supremacy to be placed by the growing strength of the French Navy. Last year Lord Henry Lennox allowed his alarm to reach a climax; but he failed to persuade Mr. Campbell Bannerman, the Secretary to the Admiralty, to admit the danger. The official view of the matter has usually been that everything is tending for the best in the best of all possible navies; the Opposition view is that everything is tending for the worst. The pity of it all is that a question which is so largely one of facts and statistics—one, moreover, in which the security of the nation is so deeply involved—should be treated, as it so often is, as a matter of party controversy. Whatever view the "ins" take of a question of naval administration, the view that the "outs" will take is certain to be precisely contrary to it; and in this way the course of most controversies on subjects of this kind is usually determined. This would scarcely seem to be the method best adapted for arriving at the truth of the case, to say nothing as to whether it is calculated to promote the efficiency of the Navy. The controversy, nevertheless, has established beyond doubt that the one navy in the world which threatens our supremacy is that of France. This has been admitted officially more than once, though the admission has usually been accompanied by the declaration that our ship-building operations were extensive enough, and rapid enough, to prevent the threat being realized. The danger, however, has been recognized to be so far serious that not long since Sir Thomas Brassey, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech in which, on his own personal responsibility, he recommended that the French Government should be approached in a friendly way, with a view to urging them to moderate the pace at which they were adding ship to ship and gun to gun.

At the time that Sir Thomas Brassey made this suggestion there was certainly good ground for watchfulness, if not for alarm. Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds had put on record the disquieting information that a comparison of the fleets of the two countries as they would be in 1885, if France followed her announced plans, and England did not greatly increase hers, showed that the French would in that year have a total of 61 fighting vessels against 60 of ours. Assuming anything like an equality between the vessels of which the two fleets would be composed, this would at once destroy our supremacy. And Sir Thomas Brassey, whom no one has ever regarded as an alarmist, while he acknowledged that in ships actually ready for sea our ironclad fleet compared favourably with that of France, pointed out that our advantage would cease if armoured ship-building in France were continued with the activity that had been displayed since the close of the Franco-German war, France having between 1877 and 1880 launched 29,000 tons, as against 21,000 launched in our dockyards. Of course if the two Governments had gone on increasing their navies at the pace here indicated, the assumption by France of the first place amongst naval Powers would have been only a question of time, and not of many years either. But the alarms that have been raised have been so far effectual that we are still very far removed from so undesirable a consummation. Our effective armoured fleet has at this moment a tonnage of 329,520, as compared with the 201,789 tons belonging to France. The truth is, that the Admiralty have recovered a good deal of lost ground during the past few years. Whether they have recovered enough is another question—it is in fact the question which appears to have been under discussion lately in England. As Sir Thomas Brassey pointed out at Portsmouth last month, when the present Board of Admiralty came into office the annual expenditure of the French on ironclad construction was largely in excess of ours. But the conditions have since been reversed. In the current year no less than £3,891,000 will be spent in ship-building in the English dockyards, as compared with £3,106,000 five years ago. Again, whereas we are laying out £1,232,000 upon the construction of armour-plated ships this year, the French are spending only £1,025,000 for that purpose. Lastly, stress must be laid upon the fact that the tonnage of armoured ships in course of construction in England has actually doubled during the last five years. Nothing like that can be pretended on the part of the French. But it is not upon this class of ship-building alone that our resources have been expended. The Admiralty has for some time past been engaged in carrying out a programme for the construction of a class of unarmoured cruisers—light, swift, and handy ships, capable of easy manipulation, and, as was seen in the operation of the Chilian cruisers against the Peruvian ironclads Huascar and Union a few years ago, by no means to be despised for offensive purposes. In ships of that class we have spent more than twice as much as the French during the past dozen years, and it may fairly be claimed that there is something to show for the outlay. One fact upon which the apologists for the Admiralty have insisted during this controversy—and it is a fact which is easily lost sight of—is that our advantage over the French consists not merely in the nominal strength of our fleet, but in the much larger proportion of tonnage actually in commission which we are able to exhibit. The British fleet in commission, it has once more been pointed out by Sir Thomas Brassey, has more than double the tonnage of that of the French. And this, it seems to us, is a more reliable token of efficiency than any other that could be supplied. We assume that a ship in commission is an effective seagoing and fighting instrument. Of a ship that is out of commission we assume nothing, beyond the possibility that she may be a useless and a dangerous encumbrance.

It is tolerably certain, then, that the threats which France not long since held out of overtaking us in the matter of naval strength have not been realized. We are still far in advance of her, and *à fortiori* far in advance of every other naval Power in the world. But if our naval resources are greater than those of any two Powers put together, the demands that are made upon them are at least equally great. The interests that the British fleet has to protect, the vastness of the area over which it has to keep watch, are elements which make it exceedingly difficult to institute a real comparison between the naval requirements of England and those of her neighbours. There is, however, not one of our institutions respecting which the nation has larger expectations. Mr. Gladstone was only giving expression to these expectations when a few years ago he thoughtlessly and inaccurately spoke of our navy as being "as powerful now as the navies of all Europe." The most that can be said of it, so far as mere displacement is concerned, is that France apart it is larger than the aggregate of all the European navies. Including France these represent a tonnage of 482,732, or about 150,000 tons in excess of ours. If France be excluded from the calculation, we have an advantage of about 50,000 tons over the combined fleets of Europe—that is to say, over those of Germany with 74,007 tons, Austria 63,110 tons, Russia 83,621 tons, and Italy with 59,905 tons. Our supremacy, upon paper, looks formidable enough, and at first sight it would seem that a nation whose fleets outnumber those of all the Great Powers combined save one ought to be as far removed from anxiety as from ambition. But we must measure our naval resources not merely by their volume, but by the demands that are made upon them. None of the other Powers have an outlying empire to defend, as we have. None would have to scatter their fleet in the event of war, as we should have. Our naval policy, our naval requirements, must differ both in kind and degree from theirs. Of the universality of our interests a striking illustration was given by Sir Thomas Brassey the other day, when he mentioned that the Home Government were pressing upon the Government of India the important question of providing a dock at Bombay capable of receiving an ironclad. There was nothing of the temper of the alarmist in his observation that "to build armoured cruisers to protect our enormous trade with the East, and yet to be without the means of docking a disabled ironclad in any port in our Indian Empire, was a condition of unpreparedness which should not be permitted to continue." This alone illustrates in a very striking way how vast a field our naval interests cover, and how impossible it is to measure our naval requirements by those of the States of Continental Europe.

THE cholera is running its usual course in Naples, the initial energy which marked its first appearance in the city having in some degree exhausted itself. We no longer hear of a daily mortality of between three and four hundred; nor is it any longer the case that the greater part of those attacked succumb to the disease. Such incidents are characteristic of the earlier stages of an outbreak, and it could be anticipated that the virulence of the plague would diminish. The average mortality in Naples has fallen to fifty a day, a number which, large though it is, is by no means greater than could have been expected in the fourth week of an epidemic in a city with the sanitary antecedents and the sanitary circumstances of Naples. Genoa now seems to be bearing the brunt of the visitation, for there were sixty cases there on Wednesday, and the epidemic is increasing. Here, too, the conditions are only too favourable to the advance of the disease. From the moment that cholera appeared in the South of France the fear prevailed in Genoa that the city could not escape a visitation. Disinfectants were lavishly distributed, and for weeks the predominant odours in the streets of the City of Palaces were those of carbolic acid and chloride of lime. The dark, damp, narrow passages of Genoa, into which the sun never penetrates, and through which wholesome air never passes, will, it is to be feared, prove an only too favourable field for the propagation of disease. On the occasion of the last outbreak of cholera in Genoa four thousand fell victims, and the sanitary condition of the city has not greatly improved since then. The report that cholera has broken out again in Toulon has created unnecessary alarm, the reappearance of the disease being only slight. In Spain the outbreak appears to be mild, and to make no advance. This is a reassuring report, but it is not a little astonishing, considering the antiquated nature of the measures which the Spanish Government took to guard against the introduction of cholera into the country. One must necessarily be concerned about the immunity of a country where the authorities, in order to exclude a disease prevailing in the South of France, established quarantine against vessels saning from British ports.

THE new Viceroy is losing no time in selecting his personal staff. Lord Arthur Herbrand Russell, whom he has appointed one of his Aides-de-Camp, is the second son of the Duke of Bedford, and is a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. The re-appointment of Lord William Beresford to the Military Secretaryship to the Viceroy will surprise no one. This will be the third Administration under which Lord William Beresford has served in India, as he held the position of Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lytton.

THINGS IN PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 5.

SOME of the Extreme Left Deputies, supported by Monsieur Clémenceau, have addressed a letter or petition to the President of the Republic, expressing their dissatisfaction with the Franco-Chinese war and questioning the authority of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to act as he has done, in declaring this war without the consent of Parliament. They were, no doubt, encouraged in this step by the fact that it is generally supposed that M. Grévy is opposed personally to the war. That he should be so is in the President of a Republic of 1884 Frenchmen only natural. The extreme favour with which the form of Government of which he is the head is looked on by the people in general is without any doubt owing to the fact that the Republic is supposed to be a form of Government where personal ambition finds no field, and where peace is the first political object held in view. The French—I speak of the people at large, and not of the few hot-headed journalists of Paris and the other big towns—are an essentially peace-loving, domestic, and, above all, commercial people. All they ask for is peace, whereunder to profitably pursue their money-gaining transactions. The sneer of the First Napoleon against the English as a nation of shopkeepers would be far more truthfully directed against his own countrymen. In order to test in some degree the true feeling of the people generally, I have of late made it my special business to engage in conversation with all sorts and conditions of men in Paris and especially in the provinces. It was only the other day, down in the Touraine, the garden and heart of France, that I asked an old peasant proprietor, a man of over ninety, to expound to me his political views. "Party?" he laughed. "I belong to no party unless to the party of money-makers. *Ma partie c'est de faire de l'argent.*" *Ab hoc uno disce omnia* as regards feeling in the country. The French long for peace, and no Government will be stable or popular that threatens to involve the country in new wars. If Bright were a French statesman his popularity would be ten-fold what it is in England. And no one knows this better than President Grévy, and to this knowledge we may attribute his disapproval of the doings of the Foreign Office. But for all this, the partizans of the Ferry Ministry have no need to fear as long as Admiral Courbet continues to meet with the success which has hitherto crowned his efforts. Only in case of some defeat or disaster will the constitutional legality of M. Ferry's independent action be called into action. The die is cast; and with the result of this campaign the Opportunists will stand or fall. So far indeed they have every reason to congratulate themselves, and there can be no doubt that the issue of the war will afford them cause for the same pleasant occupation. Foochow is silenced, the arsenal and forts as well as the Chinese fleet is utterly destroyed, and thus a heavy blow directed against the Tsung-li-Yamen has hit its mark. The actual movements of the French fleet are being kept secret. According to some reports Admiral Courbet is making for Hainan, according to others his destination is Kelung, while a third rumour points to Yang Tse-Kiang. As yet no action on the part of the French land forces is spoken of. It is hoped that the severe lesson which the French guns have bellowed forth will be sufficient, and that the Court of Pekin will now give a satisfactory answer to the French demands. What further indemnity for loss of life and damage done to French ships may be asked is not stated, but it is certain that it will be a large one and that this time payment will be demanded in territory, while at the same time important commercial privileges will be exacted for France. It is to be feared on the other hand that there is no ground for the hope that China, finding herself deceived in her anticipations of interference and help from some of the European Powers or from the United States of America, will give in, even after the disasters that have so far attended her. There is little reason to suppose that the Court of Pekin has learned anything by the result of the bombardment of Foochow, or that they even know anything about it. A telegram to the *Temps* states that placards are being distributed in all the principal Chinese towns representing the result of the fighting in the Min as a great Chinese victory, and asserting that the French fleet has been utterly destroyed—so completely, indeed, that not the smallest fragment of one of the ships is to be found in the river.

The same telegram states that the Chinese Government is less and less inclined to give in. Shall we in the future have any difficulty in assigning its proper geographical position to that terrestrial Eden known as the Paradise of Fools? Who was it that stated last week that Japan was desirous of deserving those blessings that accrue to the makers of peace, and that this empire would in all probability exert its mediating influence on China? Its action tells a different story. *Chacun pour soi et la Chine pour nous tous* appears to be its motto no less than that of all other States, and unless China acknowledges the sovereignty of this island over the islands of Loochow, it is more than probable that she will find herself opposed to a new enemy and involved in a new war. Poor China! I have said that as yet the action is entirely in the hands of the marine force, and that the services of the French landtroops have not been called for. Indeed, this section of the campaigning force is at present without a leader. General Millot has telegraphed to the Minister of Marine that he will embark at Saigon on the 22nd of this month, so that he will be back in Paris towards the end of October. His successor has not yet been chosen. M. Ferry has postponed selecting a general from the many who have applied for the post until his return to Paris. General Millot appears to have been badly treated, and to have had no choice but to resign. The *Telegraphe* publishes the following exposition of his grievances: "Two months ago the Commander-in-Chief demanded the complement of his troops, as well as reinforcements. Neither was complied with. He accepted the situation. After the affair of Bac-Le, General Millot, who had received instructions to be in readiness to repulse an anticipated Chinese invasion, once more applied for reinforcements, which seemed to him to be all the more necessary that more than 25 per cent. of his men were unfit for service. Far from complying with his demand, the French Cabinet telegraphed to him to send a thousand men to Admiral Courbet, to occupy Kelung and different other points. These instructions, in spite of his protestation, were maintained. It was then that, seeing that it was impossible for him to prevail on the Government, and being unwilling to compromise the safety of the troops under his care, General Millot asked to be allowed to return to France under pretext of bad health. It is stated that since General Millot's resignation the French troops have been ordered to proceed to Kelung from Tongking."

Now the Chinese threaten to invade Tongking, and if this threat is carried into execution, the whole conquest of that province will have to be begun over again under trebly difficult circumstances, for though the principal towns are in French hands, the absence of the major part of the army of occupation, which will be fully engaged elsewhere, and above all, the absence of the general who brought the first campaign to so successful a termination, will be appreciable disadvantages. It was obviously very premature of our friends here to talk about the ways and means of turning the new colony to profitable account. You know what prefaces one of the recipes for cooking hares. In this case the hare, though caught, seems to bid fair to escape. Poor France! this time.

Parturiunt montes: and very ridiculous is the mouse that has been born. Monsieur Courcel might have stayed at home, and the patriotic French papers might have been less loud in their approving vociferations, for anything tangible that has come of Prince Bismarck's demonstrations of friendship. The Franco-Prussian alliance seems as improbable a consummation as it did on the morrow of Sedan. Now that France is well engaged in this war, the philanthropical warmth of the German Chancellor seems to have cooled down, and we can pretty well guess what lay at the bottom of his recent advances to France. To see her wasting her strength in foreign wars of more than doubtful profit, to see her army weakened by battle and disease, and her already depleted Treasury still further depleted in the execution of her colonial ambition must gladden the discerning eyes of the German statesmen. To attain these ends even a less Jesuitical conscience would have allowed the fair words of encouragement that coming from over the Eastern frontier have confirmed and determined the ambitions of the Republican Government. But none the less should the ambitions of France on the one hand and of Germany on the other be food for reflection on the part of England, for though at present there is not much reason to fear the establishment of the hostile alliance which menaced us a few weeks ago, the very fact of its having been suggested is in itself a menace. It shows us, or rather should show us, that we cannot for ever depend on the hostility between Germany and France acting as a check on the development of either, especially where this development menaces a neutral Power. Perhaps on the whole the colonial policy of the Prince is more a reason for the solicitude of English statesmen than the feverish and intermittent, while unsolid, activity of the French; for while these in the progress of their colonial development have kept as yet pretty clear of English possessions, the Germans are stealthily and gradually encroaching thereupon. Was it not Sir Bartle Frere, peace to his ashes! who now some six years ago proudly boasted that little by little the English were advancing in the Black continent, and that soon the Anglo-Saxon dominion would, in one form or another, be gradually established in Africa. "From Cape to the Nile"—a boast which unfortunately seems to-day impossible of realization! It is true that since then we have more or less got the Nile, Egypt to wit, under our influence, but it is none the less true that in the south of Africa our influence has been waning, while that of the Germans—call them Dutch or Boers, or what you will they are Teutons after all—has been steadily taking its place. It was not for Angra Pequena's sweet sake that Angra Pequena was annexed. It was that the elements hostile to British rule might have a rallying-point. It is certain that the Transvaal Republic will hereafter come in for similar collision with England, perhaps over the still unsettled Zulu question. And it haply the Transvaal Republic put itself under the protection of Germany? What then? Let English statesmen answer. And be it noted that the annexation of Angra Pequena followed almost immediately after the visit of the Boer delegates to Berlin, where, it will be remembered, they were most cordially received.

The Paris season is again beginning. Some of the theatres have reopened, but in matters theatrical there is nothing as yet to chronicle, except perhaps that Madame Sarah Bernhardt, according to her usual incomprehensible mode of procedure, has cancelled her seven years' engagement with Mr. Mayer and has bought back the Por

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

China news brought by the mail is not important. Trade had been partly resumed. At Foochow the British Consulate looked destroyed. The Chinese had taken possession of the forts at the Kimpai pass near the mouth of the river, and were firing on all vessels. A shell fell on board the British corvette Zephyr, and killed an officer, Lieutenant Hubbard, and wounded others. The Chinese apologised afterwards, saying they mistook the Zephyr for a French vessel. The firing on the arsenal continued for more than three hours after the Chinese reply had ceased. The loss sustained by the Chinese fleet is said to amount to three millions sterling. An attempt is being made to raise the sunken vessels with the help of English and American divers. Eight French gunboats were guarding the mouth of the Foochow river, and corvettes were stationed at Keung, where the Chinese fire Krupp guns from the hills. Other warships were convoying French mail vessels to Hongkong and Saigon. The Canton river was closed by stakes and sunken junks, a narrow channel being left for the passage of small vessels. The Chinese wished to bar the Foochow river in the same way, but were dissuaded by the English. Serious disturbances have taken place at Canton, where churches and homes were destroyed in the city, and in the country the mandarins were unable to prevent looting. Placards were posted up offering a reward of £2,500 sterling for the French Commander-in-Chief, dead or alive, and £2,000 sterling for the capture of an ironclad. Trade with Chefoo was suspended. The French frigate Glissonaire was at Hongkong for repairs. Shot and shell had penetrated her sides, and lodged in the 'tween decks. At present there are sixty four ships of war in the China seas, of which 22 are British. The Chinese have not yet proclaimed war against France; consequently the French ships rest and obtain supplies at Hongkong. The Chinese were very excited at Pekin, and were, it is said, about to proclaim war officially. The French plan of operations is believed to comprise the crossing of the Tongking frontier into the province of Kwangtung, whilst the French fleet attack Canton and proceed by the river to join the troops from Tongking. They would then seize Southern China. It is probable that Nanking would be captured next month, and Pekin in the spring.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUKKI, SEPT. 27.

The orders for the 4th Punjab Native Infantry to go to Sunjlan have been changed, and the 1st Bengal Native Infantry go instead, marching about the 28th instant. They marched in here yesterday morning, 672 rank and file, and eight European officers all in excellent health, only about six being in hospital.

An attempt was made to rob a rifle from the camp of the Worcestershire Regiment on the night after the wing arrived here. The Pathan who made the attempt escaped.

The wing of the Worcestershire Regiment, consisting of 10 officers and 650 rank and file, lost four men in a sunstroke on the march up from Sibi, and on the first march from Sibi to Kelat-i-Kelat about sixty men fell out from the effects of the heat. After halting a day at Kelat-i-Kelat the heat was less, and fewer men fell out on the other marches. They marched in here with only about ten sick, one of whom is suffering from typhoid fever, from which he is not expected to recover.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANDRA, THROUGH KACH, SEPT. 27.

Yesterday being a halt, I undertook a ride to attack by Shah Jehan from the direction of Oats near Smalley, where General Biddulph's column was attacked; the first column, which marches to-morrow, will wait for the second column there. The headquarters and second column have arrived.

The Agent Governor-General rode in last night while the 2nd Grenadiers were parading. On his expressing to Colonel James his desire to see and address the regiment, it was formed up, when Sir Robert Sandeman congratulated it on the satisfactory manner in which its guard beyond the Indus had been carried out, thus enabling uninterrupted prosecution of railway works.

The health of the troops is generally satisfactory, though the fever is unusually prevalent this year in the district. Even the Worcestershire Regiment, which has suffered less than most regiments from heat on marching thence.

THE MILITARY SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Lord William Beresford has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin. This appointment will be much approved, for Lord William is one of the most popular men in Simla.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

Lord Dufferin's Government will have the final consideration of this Bill, which it is to be hoped will be ready for presentation to the Council about Christmas. There is no intention of withdrawing or in any important way modifying the Bill. Lord Dufferin's attitude towards the Bill will not be an idle, the uneducated one, for his experience in Turkey will have taught him something of Oriental conditions of land tenure.

It may be also mentioned that Lord Dufferin has purchased large estates in Donegal, on which the tenures were something like the tenure in Behar. Lord Dufferin bought up the occupancy rights of his Donegal tenants, but they were restored by Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, for which Lord Dufferin himself voted.

RISING IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 26.

A rising in Mandalay prison on Sunday last was quelled by the Burmese troops, who are said to have killed 300 inmates. An insurrection was expected to break out.

AFGHANISTAN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

His Highness the Ameer has been confined to his room for the past fortnight on account of illness. He is unable to conduct business as usual, and is believed to be suffering from a severe attack of gout.

The people of Kunar have deserted their homes with their families on account of the barati issued on them. The Governor of Kunar has accordingly been ordered to suspend the issue of the barati until the crops are ready for reaping.

The Russian camp is not established in the fort of Koushid, but at some distance on the bank of the river.

Traffic between Mer and Asiabad is largely increasing. The high wages obtained at the latter place are attracting the border population to settle in its neighbourhood.

THE THEOSOPHISTS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 25.

Madame Blavatsky's servant having arrived from Europe with certain keys, a strong-box in her room was opened, and Dr. Hartmann and others found that Colonel Olcott's divorce papers, which had been contained in the box and left in charge of the Coulombs, had mysteriously disappeared. Dr. Hartmann says they will be printed in the next *Christian College Magazine*.

Major-General Morgan having been allowed by the Rev. Mr. Patterson to examine a letter said to be from Madame Blavatsky to Madame Coulomby, says it is a forgery. He also invites Mr. Patterson to go and see the "shrine" at Adyar.

THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

The Government steamer Sir William Peel, which was stranded in one of the branches of the Brahmaputra when taking tops to Cachar, has been got off by means of a sawjack sent from the dockyard here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIA DEBT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 25.

All the foreign representatives here, with the exception of the Italian Consul-General, have presented a protest to Nubar Pha against the proposed suspension of the revenue.

THE CHOLERA ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The latest particulars receive from the Continent respecting cholera state that the epidemic is on the increase in Genoa, and that sixty cases occurred there yesterday. The mortality from that cause in Naples now averages fifty daily, but in Spain the disease remains stationary, and the mortality caused by it is moderate.

The re-appearance of cholera in Toulon proves to be only of a slight character.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN'S STAFF.

Lord Herbrand Russell has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Earl of Dufferin.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The s.s. California left Suez for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

Mail-steamer Thames, from China, arrived.

Mail-steamer Dasarnia, from Calcutta, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Total week's sales of cotton		54,000 bales.
" " Surats		10,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		19,000 "
" " Surats		2,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		588,000 "
" " Estimated		882,000 "
" Stock of Surats (estimated)		105,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras 4 5-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

" per cent. Rupee Paper 90¾

4½ " 88¾

3 " Consols for account 101¼

3½ " Sterling Loan 101¾

4 " French Rentes 109

Bar Silver 50 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £13,270,000, decrease £300,000.

Bills discounted £20,900,000, unchanged.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Departments combined, £22,600,000, decrease £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China pays a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the past half-year.

Arrivals—Atrato and Ogwen.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, September 25.

10 p.m.	77·1

FRIDAY, September 26.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	75·7
4 p.m.	75·7

In the suit brought by Jugmohundas Mungul-das against his father Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, an application was made to the Chief Justice at the High Court yesterday, with a view to have the hearing fixed before two or more judges. The plaintiff, who has for some time past lived separately from his father, seeks for a partition of the ancestral property, against his father's wish, and in his lifetime. The whole, or nearly the whole, of the evidence has been taken on commission on the question whether it is the custom in the Kapole Bania caste, to which the parties belong, and in other Gujeratee castes, for a son to compel his father, during his lifetime, to divide the ancestral property. The application for a hearing before two judges in the first instance was made, with the consent, on both parties, with a view to save the expenses of an appeal, for it was said that an appeal would certainly be filed, no matter which side succeeded in a division court presided over by one judge only. Counsel for the plaintiff wanted to make it a condition that the learned Chief Justice should be a member of the court which heard the case. Sir Charles Sargent said he did not wish to have any conditions imposed upon him; that he would hear the case, if possible; and that it would be advantageous to have in the court Mr. Justice West, whose learning on Hindu law they all knew to be of very great value. It was eventually arranged that the suit should be heard before two judges on the first day after the Christmas vacation.—The Chief Justice.

MR. JUSTICE HART gave judgment at the High Court the day before yesterday, in favour of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company, who claimed to recover from Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdula and another the sum of Rs. 2,919, the value of 15 bales of twist consigned by the company for sale by the defendants firm in Hongkong. It was alleged on the one hand, and denied on the other, that the defendants had made themselves responsible for the value of the goods when sold. The Hongkong firm remitted the sale proceeds only of 45 bales of twist, alleging as to the remaining 15 bales that the proceeds had been appropriated by a "compradore" or broker, who, according to custom, was paid by the Chinese purchasers, who collected the amounts for which goods were sold, and who was responsible to the seller for the amounts of all sales made by him. His lordship held that the custom or usage of the Hongkong market was not proved by the defendants, on whom the burden of proof lay; and that it was not pretended that the defendants' agent in Hongkong had any express authority to appoint another to act for anybody in Bombay. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

WE learn that His Highness the Thakursaheb of Bhownuggur, a patron of the Poona Gayan Samaj, has through his Dewan, Mr. Vithaldas Samaldass, subscribed Rs. 200 towards the valedictory address proposed to be presented by the members to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—The R. E's. in the P. W. D. will, at no distant date, be placed on the same footing as civilians regarding consolidated salaries. Thus a Colonel, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, will receive Rs. 1,600 a month, instead of Rs. 1,904-6-0. A Captain in the R. E. of the same class, receives at the present time Rs. 1,740. The "staff salary and military allowance" of a Colonel of the R. E. is Rs. 800 plus Rs. 1,265-5-0 = Rs. 2,065-5-0.

As we anticipated some time ago, the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway is to be constructed on the broad gauge by a company. It is understood that the Government of India will be asked to allow some of the present staff to remain "on loan" till the company's staff is sufficiently strong to carry out the works.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Baroda says:—The system of establishing small hamlets in the N.-W. Provinces will, no doubt, meet with success, and will be beneficial to zemindars and other landed proprietors; but the greatest care and judgment should be exercised in selecting sites. I have just seen several villages, where hundreds of huts have been washed away by the recent floods. The most important point to be observed is that these experimental hamlets should be constructed above high flood level and in close proximity to water. In several places I have visited I was glad to observe that artificial reservoirs were being made by the villagers by damming up streams at the close of the rains.

DR. RAFAEL ANTOINO PEREIRA, the Principal of the Medical College at Goa, has been appointed Resident of the Medical Board in place of the late Dr. John Stuart Forbes.

THE Advocate-General to the Goa Government has instituted criminal proceedings against the students of the National Lyceum for assaulting some of their colleagues and inflicting on them serious injuries.

THERE are some unpleasant visitors in Dalhousie just now. Not only have herds of grey apes taken possession of Bukrolah, converting it into another Jakko, but the black bear from Pangi and further-ward has shown himself a near neighbour. This black bear of the Himalayas is a savage, vicious beast, as is well known, and plans for his destruction cause much eager excitement among sportsmen.

THE Administration Report of the North-West Provinces contains some curious information regarding Indian economics. The notes on the districts of Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, for instance, refer to a very burning question, the position of the village menials—the *adscripti glebæ*. In Muzaffarnagar they have acquired independence which they are not slow to assert, and a call on them to cut the crops of a proprietor, when they were otherwise occupied, resulted in a general exodus. In Meerut the chamars utterly refuse to do *begari*, and demand a full day's wage for a day's work. It is rather hard on the missionaries, however, to attribute this growing independence to the influence of their work.

To the Rohilkund and Kumaon railway belongs the credit of being probably the cheapest line of its class in India. "Too much praise," says the *Pioneer*, "can hardly be accorded to Mr. Lawder, the Chief Engineer, and his staff for their persistent efforts to finish the work; much of it carried out in a difficult country in a season of extraordinary rain and flood; and, it may be added, in the face of many discouraging professional opinions as to the practicability of completing it." The railway will be open for public traffic on the 1st proximo.

FROM the remarks by the Lieutenant-Governor on the working of the Stationery Department in Bengal, it appears that country-made paper and envelopes have been used more extensively during the year for printing and other purposes in lieu of English papers and envelopes, resulting in a saving of Rs. 41,336. The *Englishman* remarks: "This will give an idea of the much larger sum that might be saved if more of the papers and envelopes used by Government in this country were purchased locally. Native manufacturers have not, however, yet been able to make penknives, scissors, glass inkpots, and several of the other articles used in Government offices, of suitable quality or in sufficient quantity, though some small supplies are occasionally procured. But the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that every effort shall be made to encourage the manufacturers by purchasing even small quantities. In consequence contracts have been entered into for the supply, but not to the extent required by the Stationery Department, of wooden rulers, scissors, penknives, paper slices, red-tape, ink-glasses, millboard, and pasteboard. It is casually mentioned also that the Board of Revenue has been directed to prepare a report on the reorganization of the Stationery Department."

SOME time ago the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association sent twenty pupils, ten boys and ten girls, for admission to the Madras School of Arts, in view to their being taught some industry. All of them were, as usual, put to drawing, and at the end of three months examined. Seven of the girls were found quite unsuited, and were sent away. The remaining three are still in the school, making good progress, and after sufficient advancement will be taught engraving on wood and on steel. All the boys did well in drawing and one of them made such progress and showed such natural aptitude for drawing that he has secured a place in the Archæological Department.

MME. RISTORI, the famous Italian tragedienne, is about to commence an American tour, playing in English Lady Macbeth, Marie Antoinette, and Queen Elizabeth, assisted by an English company.

MR. ROBERT DAVENPORT, who was for some years long-distance champion of England, has performed the feat of swimming from Southsea to the Isle of Wight and back. He started in a choppy sea, at twenty-five minutes to nine, and reached Ryde at ten minutes past eleven. Refreshments were handed him from a boat, and without leaving the water he proceeded on the return journey, touching the pier at Southsea at 2-p.m.

THE first practical step in the movement for paying salaries to Irish members of Parliament has been taken by the electors in Queen's County, who, from "The Pay the Members Fund" have presented to the two county members, Mr. Richard Lalor and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, £266 each. Mr. Lalor, in acknowledging the receipt of this money, says his state of health will prevent him from discharging his Parliamentary duties in future, and asks them to fill his place as soon as possible. Mr. O'Connor says he is convinced that a system of paying Irish members must be generally adopted if the Irish fight in Westminster is to be carried out with full effect. Mr. O'Connor adds that the monetary assistance thus received will enable him to continue at his post in Parliament. The Irish in each of the Australian Colonies have undertaken to pay the salary of an Irish member. The Irish citizens in some of the American States will do the same. In this way, it is calculated that about a dozen members will be paid, leaving the constituencies to find the money for the rest. An Irish member is to be excused from accepting payment, if the money be forthcoming, so that no idea of poverty is to be associated with the stipend.

Shimbun regards with sorrow as a regret "the growing effeminacy" of his countrymen. His wail is founded upon the fact that "the hot summer days have driven numberless citizens of the capital to Hakode, Ikao, and other places of resort," and he remarks that "the custom prevailing among our city dwellers of flying to the thickly-wooded hillsides in terror of the heat gives rise to reflections the reverse of favourable to the physical condition of our countrymen." The writer in the *Rijiu Shimbum* has a high opinion of the energy and contempt for personal ease and comforts displayed by the European, when indulgence in them interferes with the due performance of work.

THE death of M. de Nittis, the brilliant Italian painter of *genre* subjects, Parisian street scenes, sparkling effects of sunlight, rain-showers, and sharp contrasts of shadow and daylight, is announced. His pretty figures of ladies in modern costumes have charmed most observers, and they gained fresh attractions from the daintiness with which he touched the backgrounds and other accessories. Founding his style on the principles of M. Meissonier, he infused into it something of the glittering richness of Fortuny's colouring and lustrous tones, and for a long time produced studies of surpassing delicacy and *finesse*. More recently he adopted some of the flcts of the Impressionists, though he preserved his characteristic taste and refinement, and painted much more rapidly than before. But the result was by no means an improvement. He was a frequent sojourner in London, and delineated English scenes better than most foreigners have done. He was thirty-nine years of age, and died suddenly, but by no means unexpectedly, of chest disease, from which he had long suffered, aggravated by overwork. He gained a third-class medal in 1876, a first-class medal in 1878, and the Legion of Honour in 1878.

MILITARY NEWS.

A VOLUNTEER suggests that permission should be given to the Berar corps to take part in the forthcoming Camp-of-Exercise of the Hyderabad Contingent at Jalna. The Government of Madras permitted the "Ready" Aye, Ready" boys to take part in the last Bangalore Camp-of-Exercise.

SURGEON-MAJOR SARGEANT, 2nd Cavalry H.C., from Hingoli, proceeds on two years' furlough to Europe.

CAMP-OF-EXERCISE FOR THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

It has now been definitely settled that the manœuvres will take place early in January next at Jalna, forty miles from Aurungabad. The following force under Brigadier-General Gough, K. C. B., V. C., will take part before they march to their new destinations:—

1st Cavalry H. C.	from	Bolarum.
2nd do	do	Hingoli.
4th do	do	Aurungabad.
No. 3 Field Battry.	do	Bolarum.
No. 2 do	do	Ellichpur.
No. 1 do	do	Hingoli.
1st Infantry H. C.	do	Aurungabad.
2nd do	do	Hingoli.
3rd Infy.	stationed at	Jalna.

To be concentrated at the camp next December.

The whole affair, it is said, will last about three weeks, ending with sports, etc. A number of visitors are expected at the camp. The 3rd Cavalry from Moulmhain and No. 4 Field Battery from Aurungabad proceed direct to Bolarum.

BOMBAY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

MATCH XIII.

No.		Pts.	Silver Rs.
1	Pte Brammer, R Y Regt	28	
2	" Ashcroft, Lanc Fusi	27	20
3	" Goodwin "	27	15
4	" Davis, Royl Lanc	26	10
5	" Chegwood, R M Regt	26	5
6	Acting Sergt Tooth	26	5
7	Corpl McGhee, R Y Regt	26	5
8	Pte Gould, Royl Lanc	26	5
9	" O'Brien, "	27	5
10	" Jepson, Bens Fus	27	5

MATCH XXVIII.

Rifle Gathering Stakes, 200 yards.

No.		Pts.	Rs.
1	Havr Hari Sing, 17th N I	31	25
2	" Mirza Beg, 9th N I	31	20
3	Pte Manuel DeSouza, 9th N I	31	15
4	Sergt Bholaram, 29th N I	31	10
5	Pte Rasuak Girinaik, 9th N I	31	10
6	" Papaya, 9th N I	31	8
7	Lce Naik Shaik Kasim, 9th N I	31	6
8	Sergt. Murray, Bom Vol R	31	5
9	Naik Narayen Mulbawker, 17th N I	31	4
10	Pte Chandroo Kadam, 5th N I	31	3
11	Subr Salvador Gabriel, 23rd N L I	31	2
12	Naik Shaik Hasiff, 18th N I	31	1

MATCH VI.

The Poona Cup.

No.	Regt.	Score.	Prize Rs.
1	29th N I	335	350
2	Bom Vol R	318	
3	9th N I	312	
4	23rd N L I	312	
5	G I P Vol R	307	
6	25th N L I	307	
7	14th N I	306	
8	19th N I	295	
9	17th N I	290	
10	Royal Sappers	277	
11	Sind Vol R	268	
12	B B & C I Vol	263	
13	30th N I	258	
14	22nd N I	258	

Highest individual score.

Qr-mr Havr Ramadeen, Pts. 35, Rs. 20.

MATCH XXV.

Rifle Drill.

No.		Pts.	Rs.
1	Subr Salvador Gabriel, 23rd N L I	60	30
2	Pte Brammer, R Y Regt	58	20
3	" Ahmedkhan, 29th N I	56	15
4	" Manajl Shewday, 23rd N L I	55	15
5	Havr Gunoo Modak, 14th N I	55	10
6	" Shaik Habeeb, 14th N I	55	10
7	Sergt Keese, Bom Vol R	55	10
8	Lce Naik Jan Mahomed, 29th N I	55	10
9	Subr Bholaram, 29th N L I	55	5
10	Pte Baburao Surway, 9th N I	55	5
11	Sergt Moore, Bnd Vol R	54	5
12	Havr Baryalchal, 7th N I	54	5
13	Lce Corpl Hirlbry, 18th Lancers	54	5
14	Pte Borden, Royl Lanc	54	5
15	Sergt Murray, Bom Vol R	54	5

Two counted out.

MATCH XXIX.

The Regent of Kolhapore's Prize.

No.		Pts.	Rs.
1	Lce Naik Shaik Karim, 9th N I	30	50
2	Drummer Sharp, Gloucester Regt	30	30
3	Naik Narayen Mulbawker, 17th N I	29	20
4	Lce Naik Saik Abdool Kadur, 9th N I	28	10
5	Pte Manajl Shewday, 23rd N L I	28	10
6	Naik Jordan DeSouza, 9th N I	28	5
7	" Shripatl Salvi, 9th N I	28	5
8	" Lalkhan, 9th N I	28	5
9	Lce Sergt Brown, G I P Vol R	-	-
10	Lce Naik Dowlatrao Surway, 23rd N L I	27	5

Extra Military Match.

G I P Railway Rifle Volunteer Prize.

No.		Pts.	Rs.
1	Bombay Vol R	361	150
2	G I P Vol R	352	
3	Royal Lancaster Regt	351	
4	Sind Volunteers	309	
5	B B and C I Railway Vol R	274	

SIX LIVES LOST IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

By the capsizing of a boat in the Bombay harbour on Thursday night, Constable Reading and five seamen belonging to the British ship County of Peebles lost their lives. The seamen were among the number recently sent to gaol by Mr. Cooper, the Presidency magistrate, on the complaint of the captain of the vessel, on which they refused to work, alleging that it was impossible to agree with the second officer. The captain, Mr. James Blair, appeared in court on Wednesday and desired his worship to send his men on board next day, as their terms of imprisonment, two weeks each, would have expired. Constable Reading, who was in court, said he would see the Commissioner of Police and make arrangements to take the men on board. On Thursday morning nine of the men, as soon as they were released from the House of Correction, made their way once more to the Fort Police Court and expressed a desire to see the magistrate. Reading accordingly placed them all before Mr. Cooper. When asked what they had to complain of, and if they would go on board, one and all refused to do so, several saying that they would rather go back to jail, and remain there for life. They said that they would go on board, but it was useless sending them, as they would not work at all, and they would have to be brought back again. His worship said he would be sorry to see them back again, as he would have to make a severe example of them. The captain then asked them if it was his duty to send them on board. As they were about to leave the court, Peter Chevalier said that he was very unwell, and could not work on board. His worship directed the constable to take the men to the Police Surgeon to be examined. Two others also said that they would like to see the doctor, and Reading was asked to take them also. Of the three men taken to the Police Surgeon, J. W. Veed was sent to hospital, where he was detained. The eight seamen remaining were taken to the Mody Bay bunder in the afternoon, and after an interview with their captain on shore, a Kurrachee boat was called to take them on to their ship, which was lying at anchor in the harbour. The seamen took their seats aft under the awning, the other five sitting forward. They passed under the stern of the s.s. Henzada at anchor a stone's throw from the County of Peebles, which they were nearing; but when midway between the two ships the boat was capsized. According to [illegible] was caused by the loosing of [illegible] tackle. This, they say, set the sail free, and upon the kalassies rushing forward to secure it, the boat was upset. A very different story is told by the kalassies, who assert that a quarrel took place among the seamen, and had gone so far that one of them had another by the throat. In the violent struggle that ensued the boat was overturned, and after being twice struck by the waves sank instantaneously.

Mr. James Fergusson, the chief officer, states that at about twenty minutes to six, the boy informed him that a boat had upset. He ran out of his cabin and saw a number of men struggling in the water. The ship's boat being ashore with the captain, and having only two hands on board, he called out to the Pythomene, which was lying astern, and to the Henzada to lower a boat. The first officer of the Pythomene at once got off a boat under his charge, and the serang of the other vessel was preparing to follow this example, when, according to Mr. Fergusson, one of the officers stepped up and stopped it. Eventually the boat was lowered, but too late to be of any use. The gentleman in the boat from the Pythomene had picked up the crew of kalassies, five in number, and three of the seamen. Constable Reading and the others had disappeared, and the three survivors had saved their lives to the promptitude with which their rescuers had reached them. Chevalier, who was last picked up, was almost exhausted. He was holding by one hand to a box which had supported him, and when put on the County of Peebles by means had to be resorted to for restoring him. Another named Jaiin saved himself by clinging to a piece of board. With little clothing to weigh them down, the kalassies escaped with comparative ease. The captain of the Pythomene says that he noticed four men sink, one by one before any effort could be made to save their lives. Nothing was seen of Constable Reading, and from the fact that neither his puggree nor helmet has since appeared, there seems little doubt that he was pulled down by the thatch awning, and drowned like a rat in a trap. His fate is peculiarly sad, for he was an accomplished swimmer, and although he joined the police force a few months ago from the Royal Horse Artillery, he had previously served in the Royal Navy. He was last seen alive by Chevalier, who was sitting by his side, and sprang from beneath the awning when the boat went over. The names of the men who shared his fate are—William Sydney, A. Scott, Alexander Johnston, T. H. Franman, and Thomas Deane. All these were West Indians, and several were fine stalwart men, one of them standing two inches over six feet in height. In his report of the occurrence, Superintendent Moffatt highly commends the promptitude with which the Pythomene acted. Yesterday morning a search was made by the water-police, but they could not discover the boat or any of the bodies.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.—The barometric changes continue irregular in the Punjab excepting at Murree and south-eastern stations. In Central India and along the west coast the pressure has increased; in all other places it has decreased. In Madras, Bengal, and the Central Provinces the fall is comparatively slight, but in the N. W. Provinces it is very brisk. The depression which lay near Saugor yesterday has suddenly moved northward during the past 24 hours, and now lies near Agra. Westerly winds are blowing over Gujarat, the peninsula, and the Central Provinces; southerly winds in parts of Bengal, and south-east and east winds up the Gangetic plain. The rainfall area shows further extension. The only places not reporting rain to-day are the Indus Valley stations, and Lahore and Ludhiana in the Punjab; the Sind stations, with Deesa and Ahmedabad in Bombay; and Hyderabad and adjacent parts of Madras. In all other places rain has been general, and in places heavy. The sky is very cloudy except at Madras. A rapid fall of temperature is reported from the Punjab, and a slight fall generally. Rain to-day:—Murree and Fyzabad, over 7 inches; Lucknow, 4 inches; Agra, Bombay, Cochin, and Mangalore, 3 inches; Sialkot, Naini Tal, Allahabad, Benares, Mazufferpore, Patna, Saugor Island, Surat, Calicut, and Moulmein, over 2 inch; and several amounts over ½ inch. Previously, Umballa had 1 inch; Jullunder, Cawnpore, and Bombay, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	62	30	78	18	74	35	73	32
Sept. 25, Thursday	4	57	1	34	2	22	2	78
" 26, Friday								
Total	66	87	81	52	77	57	76	10
Last year	77	13	51	64	79	11	57	02

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL.—"For 30 years I have tried all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. M'GRIGOR CROFT, M.D., &c., &c. C.I.E. late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TEACHER & Co.

THE INDORE LAW-SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, SEPT. 23.

THE further hearing of the suit of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar *versus* Raghoojee Lalchand was proceeded with in the Zillah Court, before Mr. A. Shrinivas Rao, at eleven o'clock to-day.

In the absence of other witnesses the plaintiff called Narayandas, the son of the defendant. He stated that he had no personal knowledge of the transaction in connexion with which this suit is brought. He first became aware of the Maharaja's demand in the month of Jeshta (May-June) last. His account-books had been seized and kept under his seal for over three weeks. The books were then examined. One day he had not put his seal on certain books, having had to leave the Lal Baug for some purpose to go home. The books omitted to be sealed had been left with the Maharaja in one room of the Lal Baug. The next day they were handed back to him from another room, in order to be placed under his seal as usual. The witness contradicted himself here as to the day on which the omission to seal occurred. He did not examine the books, but unsuspectingly placed them in the bag, and put his seal upon it. Several days afterwards he was called upon to produce books containing the writing of his uncle Kisandas. Pachoolal, one of the persons engaged in the examination of the books, required him to produce the books for Samvat 1901 for that purpose, as witness did so, protesting that Kisandas' writing could not be got in those books. On this day the witness was subjected to ill-usage, and owing to it he submitted to signing a statement in which an admission of the claim was contained. His wrist was also ill-used, and made to sign the same statement. On this day one of the books for 1901 was shaken, when there fell out of it two letters purporting to have been signed by Rajabhau Phanse, and addressed to witness's firm, and a leaf, being 42 of the ledger for the year 1901, was missing, having been torn away. Witness could not account for the chits being found in the books, and the missing leaf.

In cross-examination, the witness gave an account of the whole proceedings from the beginning to the end regarding the seizure of 63 books of 1896 to 1901. Witness recounted the circumstances of the ill-usage received by him, and of his having been kept in custody under strict watch. Witness and his father made an application for a loan to His Highness while in custody. In this application, witness stated, certain words had been interpolated, purporting to be an offer to satisfy the claim by an up-to-date payment of Rs. 60,000. He had also produced certain hoondees and chits, ranging within the years 1807 to 1901. By means of these the witness sought to make out an alibi for Kisandas during the period covered by them. Witness stated Kisandas was at Oomravutee until 1904-5.

The re-examination was reserved for want of time till to-morrow.

Shaik Yacoob, the witness examined on the first day, was then re-called for cross-examination by the defendant. He stated that the Persian documents produced by him had been regularly arranged in the order of dates, and that a list or forists of them had been prepared long ago. The whole of the records were in charge of the headnooshi. It was customary for the Residency to send kharitas to the Durbar in Urdu, which being read to His Highness, orders given would be noted in Persian, a translation being sent to the Mahratti Department in its respective branches to carry out such orders. Communications would then be addressed from the respective departments to the officials concerned in the districts.

The re-examination of this witness was also reserved till to-morrow.

THE SHRIEVALTY FOR 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I believe the native papers are beginning to discuss who is to be our next Sheriff-elect, might I suggest, through the medium of your columns, that a Mahomedan gentleman be appointed to that office for 1885? I am sure if His Excellency the Governor were to appoint our worthy townsman Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee to that charge it would give general satisfaction to all sections of the community, as he is popular with Europeans and natives alike. We have hitherto had European, Portuguese, Parsee, and Hindu Sheriffs alternately. It would therefore be a just and graceful act if Sir Ramsay Ferguson were to nominate on this occasion—the last on which he will be called on to make such an appointment—a Mahomedan gentleman; and I am sure no better name could be suggested than that of Mr. Tyabjee.

Bombay, Sept. 26. CIVIS.

INFANT MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My notes were sent to Mr. Chiplonkar about a month ago, and were returned to me to-day last, at the same time with a reply on [illegible] of his memorandum, printed on [illegible] to save me the trouble of forwarding it. Mr. Chiplonkar's paper will receive careful attention. Meanwhile pray give me a little space for the last time, as the discussion seems to have already taxed your patience, and as, in the midst of other duties, I am myself unwilling to engage in guerilla warfare. Before proceeding to the subject proper I wish to notice one curious circumstance here—that whereas up to very recently we all deplored the gravity and extent of the evils under consideration, we now find, when nearing what looks like a crisis, that after all the evils are not so serious, nor the area affected so large, as the credulous hitherto believed. India's proverbial misfortune is turning out a fallacy, and the scare, Will, if we continue to be in this happy frame of mind the grievance of generations may soon pass off as an evil dream, never again to disturb the land.

Turning to Mr. Chiplonkar's memo., I am glad he appreciates my suggestion about the resolutions and heads of departments discouraging the practice of infant marriage. Mr. Chiplonkar does not seem to be sanguine as to the results of the check. But I am inclined to believe that besides benefiting those immediately affected, such a rule would prove a wholesome example to the people generally. The masses follow the "upper ten." If these latter only do their duty, or are made to do it in the way which has so well commended itself to my Brahman friends of Poona and elsewhere, we may count upon infant marriages going out of fashion from the people at large. Private schools and colleges may follow suit if they do not care to set the example, as also mercantile firms and other offices, which absorb a large number of hands. My experience as to the age at which native lads go out in search of employment does not tally with Mr. Chiplonkar's.

I come now to the most important-looking part of Mr. Chiplonkar's article—his tabular statements. I admit at once that figures are very useful, if we know how to use them. But they also at times turn out to be treacherous guides, and may be made to prove anything. Under injudicious management fig

the stewards were as much bound to take notice of his objection as they would have been whether the objection was made as regards the age or the height of the pony. We have often objected to the extension of pony racing in India; we have shown conclusively that nine-tenths of the objections made in regard to racing in this country, which bring discredit on the Indian turf, have arisen from pony racing; and our opinion is, that it has now, after the late business at Poona, become the absolute duty of the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs to announce positively that they will give no decision on any points raised as to objections with regard to pony races under any circumstances whatever. As we have said before, let the Northern India Turf Club be provided with the special prerogative of managing and deciding on all cases connected with pony races. Real sporting men in India race with English horses, walers, and Arabs, want no connexion with the minor fry who hope to pick up the stakes and get the better of the bookmakers with their ponies throughout India. This last case at Poona has shown that our arguments have been right all through—that pony racing should never be mixed up with the first class meetings. Let it be confined to gymkhanas and Sky Meetings or any other class of meeting which may be invented, where the clause that all objections are to be referred to the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club or the Western India Turf Club is omitted, and that those gentlemen who delight in pony racing can indulge in any pranks they like without bringing the whole racing community of India into disrepute by some suspicious performances. Our Poona contemporary, no doubt, imagines that he was doing a public service to the racing world when he published his very strong remarks on this case; but as a pressman he has yet to learn, apparently, that discretion is the better part of valour; and though we wish him well through his trouble we think it would have been better to have commented in less strong language on the facts of the case before any official decision had been given.—*Asian.*

THE POONA ASSAULT CASES.

COLONEL LATOUCHE, the Cantonment Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. P. Tobin, Solicitor, Bombay, was charged under section 352 of the I. P. Code with assault:—In this case the charge against Mr. Tobin is voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant, being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant. Complainant is a sepoy in 28th N. I. and was on the 13th inst. one of the race days, posted as sentry to prevent people committing nuisances in or passing their carriages and horses through the Regimental Lines. It is in evidence that the accused struck the complainant on his mouth with his fist. The reason of the assault seems to have been the row that had little while before occurred between the complainant and Mr. Tobin's butler, Mr. Tobin says, on the complainant being pointed out to him as the man who had struck his butler, he sent for a police officer, and whilst waiting for him, the complainant began taking loudly, on which he struck him with the back of his gloved-hand, telling him to *chuprao*. He admits that he was at the time greatly incensed at the severe beating his butler had received from the complainant. Admitting what Mr. Tobin says is correct, yet he cannot be considered to have acted in defence of his servant, inasmuch as the row was over before he was taken to the scene by his servant. On the other hand, it does not appear that Mr. Tobin had any intention of assaulting the complainant when he first went to the spot, as his sending for a police officer would show. The assault took place while he was waiting for the latter. It is nevertheless evident that he took the law into his own hands, which he was not justified in doing, in extenuation of his offence, Mr. Tobin argues that he not did know or consider that the sepoy, though in uniform, but without his rifle and with a stick only in his hand, was on duty at the time. This argument is met by the pleader for the prosecution that, a soldier when in uniform should be considered on duty like a policeman when the latter is in his police kit. This, however, does not appear to be applicable, inasmuch as soldiers, both Europeans and Natives, when not on duty, are often seen going about in uniform. It is otherwise with a police officer. The position assumed by the parties is one for the mitigation and the other for enhancement of the punishment do not in my opinion help either. I consider Mr. Tobin is guilty under section 331 I P Code and I therefore sentence him to pay a fine of Rs 10, or in default to suffer fifteen days simple imprisonment.

Colonel LaTouche delivered the following judgment in the case in which Chandoo Bin Baloo, butler of Mr. P. Tobin, Solicitor, charged Afzulkhan, Wallid Meer Afzun with assault:—Complainant is butler to Mr. Tobin, and on learning that his master's valuable horse had been injured by accused in an altercation which had taken place between his master's syce and accused, went up to the latter to ask his name. On this the accused severely beat the complainant with a stick, the marks of which are still discernible. There is sufficient evidence to prove an unprovoked assault, if the complainant had tried to force the accused as sentry or to attack him, accused would have made him a prisoner. This he could have done, especially with the assistance of the witnesses for the defence all men of the Regiment if they were really present on the occasion. The accused was not justified in administering beating he did with a stick ... excess of his orders and authority. I direct accused be fined Rs. 20, or in default 7 days' simple imprisonment.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lieut. H. Shan. — General Mallaby, Bombay.
a Mr J S Willis. — Dr A. Lingard, England.
a Mrs (Col) Berkeley. — Mr F Place, Bombay.
a Lt H J Coridge, 17th Regt. — Dr H Gibbs, England.
Mrs Winchester, Ahmednagar. — Col P Lambert, Bombay.
a Mr A Sullvan. — Mr and Mrs F W Shallis, Bombay.
a Lt Bolton R A, Poona. — Col and Mrs Trevor.
a Major Adamson, 4th B C, Morar. — Lieut J Tidy, 20th M N I Kolapore.
a Mrs (Major) Hall. — Lieut F C Grant, 1st C L Horse, Augur.
a Lt Col Brain, Poona.
a Mr J K Grainger, V S, Poona. — Mr A Murcott, Bombay.
a Mr J Anderson, V S, Poona. — a Mr F MacGregor, Australia.
a Mr and Mrs Spry C S. — a Lieut Jervois, R A, Morar.
a Mr and Mrs Spry C S, Kaira. — a Mr T Wilson, Bombay.
Col Straton. — Mr Editors, Bombay.
a Mr V E Willett, K D Guards, Poona. — a Col Tyndall, Quetta.
Mrs F H Jackson, Nasik. — Mr Sawyer.
a Mr and Mrs Stewart. — Mr T J Bennett, Bombay.
a Miss Trousdaint. — Mr J Pigott, Australia.
a Mrs Stuart Mackenzie. — Surg M Collie, Bombay.
a Mr H Wood. — Mr G L Burne, Do.
a Mr F H Alexander, Karrachee. — Mr W Gilmer, Do.
a Mr E H Alexander. — Mr G R Spencer, Do.
Mr F H Mirachi, Oomrawtee. — Mr G L Trevor, Do.
a Dr and Mrs MacGregor, Australia. — Mr John Greenwood, Do.
Mr Dunlop, Do.

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

HOW TO GET TO KHARTOUM.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following account of an interview with Mr. H. M. Stanley:—

"So you are not going to Khartoum?" said a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to Mr. H. M. Stanley, as he entered the room in Sackville-street, where the African explorer is for the present resting after his toilsome experience on the Congo. "I have heard nothing about it," said Mr. Stanley, "nor do I know anything about that other rumour which appears in the newspapers to the effect that I am about to go on a lecturing tour in this country, and subsequently to lecture in the United States. Stories with as little foundation were constantly floated when I was on the Congo. I have not been asked to accompany the expedition to relieve Khartoum, nor did I expect to receive any such invitation. I was at the War Office and had a brief interview with Lord Wolseley, Colonel Butler, and other officers before Lord Wolseley left for Egypt, but that is the nearest that I have come to a participation in the expedition."

"There is one thing about this expedition which troubles me not a little," continued Mr. Stanley, "and that is what you are going to do with Lupton Bey and his faithful garrison in the Bahr Gazelle province. Lupton is an Englishman; he is in the service of the Khedive's Government; his troops, numbering five or six hundred, have all of them been loyal to their colours all through this troublous time. What are you going to do about him? If you are to relieve the garrison at Khartoum, why not relieve Lupton and his troops? The task would be comparatively easy, thanks to the enterprise of the International African Association on the Congo, which has established a station which could form a secure base for relieving the garrison of Bahr Gazelle within 225 miles in a direct line from the most southerly station of the Egyptian Government in the Soudan. From the Aruwimi it is a very short cut across country to the north to Lupton Bey's province; and if once it were opened up by the despatch of a small force under competent leadership there would be no difficulty in the retirement of Lupton Bey and all his men, together with all the great stores of ivory which they have collected during the interruption of communication between the Bahr Gazelle and Cairo. The value of the ivory and other stuff was estimated several months ago at £100,000. It represents part of the assets of the Soudan, and could be realised with little expense—with probably one-half that sum. Thus the lives of the most southerly garrison would be saved, a gallant Englishman would be rescued from the doom which will certainly overtake him if you leave him only after getting Gordon away and above everything else, a long step would have been taken towards the establishment of an uninterrupted mode of communication from the Atlantic to the head waters of the Nile."

"But, Mr. Stanley, our Government repudiates all responsibility for the Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan."

"It seems to me an untenable doctrine this of the irresponsibility of the rulers of Egypt for the safety of the instruments of Egyptian policy in the Soudan. But, granting that Lupton Bey and his men have no claim upon the English Government for their relief, has it never occurred to you what a beneficial effect it would have upon the situation at Khartoum if it was noised throughout the Soudan that simultaneously with the advance of Lord Wolseley from Dongola a relieving force was marching from the south? It would distract the attention of the Mahdi; and however small the expeditionary force from the Congo might be, it would be magnified by rumour, and a very small outlay in men and money devoted to the relief of Lupton Bey would materially diminish the obstacles in the way of Lord Wolseley in his expedition. At any rate, when you have so important an undertaking on hand it would be a pity to lose any chance of securing its success. If you do not relieve Lupton Bey, I shall take it that you mean to retain the Soudan. If not, then you will be guilty of an act which will be characterized as cool, deliberate cruelty. Fifty thousand pounds is a small sum to escape such a charge."

"Then you take Lord Wolseley's expedition very seriously, Mr. Stanley?"

"Yes, indeed. And why not? It is a very large affair and much more serious than many people seem to have any idea of. Judging from the estimates of the number of boats ordered for the use of the expedition, a very erroneous idea must prevail as to the nature of the transport required. For instance, it is said that you have ordered 200 boats to make the journey from Assouan to Khartoum." "But is not that enough, Mr. Stanley? Supposing you were to consider the Nile expedition how many boats would you estimate you would need in order to get to Khartoum and back again with a force of, say, 6,000 men?" "If I had to take 6,000 men to relieve the garrison of Khartoum, I should think that 3,000 boats would be nearer the mark than 200. For consider that you have to do a great deal more than merely carry your 6,000 men a thousand miles into the heart of Africa. When Lord Napier went to Magdala his transport consisted of no fewer than 32,000 mules, to say nothing of camels and elephants. Your 6,000 fighting men with arms and kit will require 200 boats with twenty men to each boat. But that is the smallest part of the transport required. In addition to your 6,000 men you will require at the various cataracts and places of call *en route* well on to 5,000 labourers for haulage and other purposes. These men you will have to feed. You will also have to supply food for the expeditionary force for at least six months. By a little cyphering you will be able to estimate the weight of food that has to be carried. Each man will require five pounds of food per day. That is to say, the rations of 5,000 men for six months will weigh about 2,400 tons. Each of your boats will convey, say, two tons, so you will want 1,200 boats to carry the provisions for the force, and probably another thousand boats with food for the labourers. Then you must allow fifty boats to carry the ammunition, if you allow only 300 rounds per gunn; and another twenty boats for artillery. You will see, therefore, that the number of boats required merely to take your expedition to Khartoum and bring it back again will be nearly 3,000 and yet I have not allowed a single boat for the ammunition which it will be necessary to take up to place Khartoum in a position of defence, or for the boats required to bring down the 8,000 men whom you have in Khartoum. It is a big undertaking and no mistake. The river, I suppose, will be worked in sections. That is to say, the commander of the expedition will not think of hauling all the boats over all the cataracts from Assouan and Khartoum. He will, on the contrary, regard each strip of navigable water between the cataracts as a traffic manager would regard a railway blocked at each end. He would place upon each section as much rolling-stock as is necessary to transport his goods from end to end, it is in a short section the commander will use a few boats, which can make many trips backward and forward from portage to portage, loading stores at one end and disembarking them at the other, when the goods will be carried round the cataract by human goods, of whom is probably not good for more than 50lb. weight) and loaded again into the boats, on the next navigable section of the river. There will be no difficulty in getting up as many boats as you like as long as you have sufficient men; and the more labourers you employ the quicker you will be, better for the soldiers, and better for the nation's purse in the end. But it is a long and tedious operation, and you will be fortunate if you see the expedition after it starts. Of the portage itself on the Nile I think but little, when I remember the difficulties which we successfully surmounted on the Congo between Vivi and Stanley Pool, where, in 1877, we were for several months engaged in the cataracts, and had to carry our canoes over heights rising 1,000 feet by the side of the water. You have able men in charge of your expedition, and they should be able to put the thing through, although it will take time and tax many boats."

"About the boats, Mr. Stanley, do you think that the War Office people have done right in ordering boats in this country?" "Certainly, and they have ordered boats of the right pattern—that is to say, boats with a high sheer at each end. Some of our boats on the Congo are 32 ft. long, rising 5 ft. at each end, as also 2 ft. 6 in. in the middle. They are made of steel, in sections which narrow in four pointers, each of which can be carried by four men. The total weight of the boat is about 14 cwt. These boats are the best for river work, but you could not get them made in time for the Nile expedition. They are very costly, and are made to suit those we use on the Congo have been in use for five years or more, and are still good. Wooden boats are better for a temporary purpose, inasmuch as they may be speedily knocked together; but the portage is heavy, although, of course, if can be managed. Anything can be managed, if you only have men enough and time. ... The ... boats of the latter craft of the Nile are ... cumbrous things compared to these English boats. The expedition will also take with it a stern-wheel steamer made by Yarrow and Co. ... facsimile of Le Stanley, a boat which is now at work on the Congo, and has given very great satisfaction."

"About the health of the men, Mr. Stanley, what is your experience?" "Two years ago," replied Mr. Stanley, "I solved the problem of health in Equatorial Africa. We have now fewer deaths with 135 employés on the Congo than we had five years ago when we had only fourteen. The African climate is not unhealthy, provided that you feed properly and avoid spirits. The whole secret lies in diet. Give a man the right kind of food, and he will live as well in Africa as in England. The great mistake that has been made hitherto has been in expecting Europeans to face an African sun on an African diet. The secret of health is to supply the European with European food wherever he may be. The ration